## ADVERTISEMENT TO THE TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION, 1849,

OF

# MITCHISON'S SELECTION OF SACRED MUSIC.

THE Publishers, in acknowledging the unprecedented amount of favour which this Work has received from the Public, and impressed with the duties they owe in consequence, as well that they should endeavour to maintain its pre-eminence, have to this Edition made the following most important addition of Orninal and Selected

## PSALM AND HYMN TUNES.

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The above Selection has been made with the greatest care from numerous contributions sent to the Publishers, who take this opportunity of expressing their thanks, executly to those whose Works they have chosen. They refer with pleasure to the Hymn Tunes composed by Mr. John Fawcett, a well known and deservedly appreciated Composer of Sacred Music in England; but as all have been selected fortheir excellence, they hope the Public will sanction their choice by bringing them into extensive use.

It will be observed that two Anthems by R. A. Smith, "The Lord Reigneth," and "Praise ye the Lord," have been transferred, and their places more appropriately supplied with a portion of the above. This has been deemed necessary, in consequence of their forming part of the Complete Collection of R. A. Smith's Anthems, which is published in connection, and intended as a companion to this Work, many having desired to possess both, containing as they do the most valuable compilation of Sacred Music extant.

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NOTE. There are four dings of primary importance in practical than the Stave can contain. In such cases short Lines are added Music. These are

Ist STANES, 3'rd NOTES.

2nd CLERS, 4th RESTS,

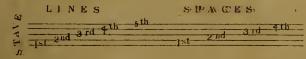
All Music, vocal and instrumental, is noted down by these, with the addition of a few other signs.

- 1. What is a Stave ?
  - A Stave is formed of Five horizontal Lines
- 2. What is the use of Staves P

The Notes which represent musical sounds are placed on the Lines of the Staves and in the Spaces between them.

3. How are the Lines and Spaces of the Stave, named ?

The Lines by the numbers 1st 2nd 3rd 4th and 5th, the Spaces by the numbers 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th counting in each case from the bottom of the Stave

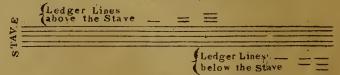


NOTE. It frequently happens that the Stave is not extensive enough to give places for all the Notes; some being higher, and others lower,

above and below the Stave, but they are made no longer than is necessary for a single Note.

4. What is the name given to these short temporary Lines?

They are called Ledger Lines



5. What is a Clef?

A Clef is a character which fixes the name and sound of musical Notes.

6. Where is it placed?

At the beginning of a Stave is its usual place, but it sometimes occurs in other positions.

7. How many Clefs are in use?

There are three Clefs used

1st The G (or Treble.) Clef

2nd The C Clef, and

3rd The F (or Bass ) Clef

8. Can you give the forms and positions of the several Clefs?

The G for Treble | Clef stands on the 2nd Line, and gives the name of Gr to a Note placed on that Line;

The F (or Bass) Clef stands on the 4th Line, and gives the name of  ${f F}$  to a Note placed on that Line

The C clef is placed on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th, Lines; and in each position has a distinguishing name,

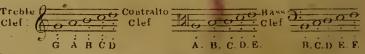


A Note upon any Line to which the C clef is attached is . named C

The Note C, in the middle of the Keyhoard of the Pianoforte, is that which the C, Clef determine. The Treble Clef Note is the G, next on the right hand from the C Clef Note. The Bass clef Note is the F, next on the left and from the C, Clef Note. NOTE. Without a Clef, expressed or understood, the Notes bave no specific names or sound. For example, the following Notes

having no Clef, have no signification,

But if a Clef be perfixed, they acquire and represent sounds.



10. What is the use of the Treble Clef?

To indicate Music for Voices and Instruments of which thre sounds are in the upper parts of the Scale; as the Voices of Women and Children, such Instruments as the Flute, Violin, and Clarinet, and the right hand half of the Keys of the Pianoforte. II. What is the use of the Bass Clef?

. It indicates Music for the deeper Voices of Men, such In-9. What is the effect of the Clefs in fixing the names and sounds of the Notes struments as the Violoncello and Bassoon, and the left hand

portion of the Keys of the Planoforte.

NOTE. The C Clefs are not used in these Countries for ordinary purposes. In Music for the Viola (or Tenor Violin) the Contralto Clef on the (3rd Line) is employed. The Tenor Clef (on the 4th line) is sometimes used in Music for a Tenor Voice. The other C Clefs are disused in Music published here.

12. How are musical Notes named ?

By the first seven letters of the alphabet A.B.C.D. E.F.G.

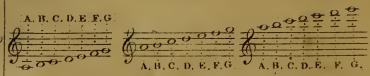
13. Do these seven letters suffice to name all the Notes in Music

They do: but some addition is necessary in order to specify Notes with precision. For example, this Note is C in the Treble 3rd Space; this is C in the Bass 2nd Space.

14. Do you understand why the names of musical Notes have been limited to Seven?

If we commence at any Note, and proceed Note by Note upwards, after the seventh Note a new series of seven Notes is found, which closely resembles the first series of seven Notes. After the second series another takes place in which the analogy is still kept up; and

so on, through the entire compass of musical sounds.



15. Name the Notes on the Lines and spaces of the Treble Stave?



16. Name the Notes on the Lines and Spaces of the Bass Stave?



## MUSICAL CATECHISM

Gon the 1st Line:

Bon the 2nd Line:

Don the 3rd Line:

Fon the 4th Line:

A in the 1st space:

C in the 2nd space:

E in the 3rd space:

G in the 4th space:

NOTE. There are several sorts of Notes, the forms of which show the relative Time, or duration, of the sounds.

17. Name those in general use?

O Semibreve Quaver

Minim Semiquaver

Crotchet Demisemiquaver

18. Have these several sorts of Notes any fixed proportions with each other \$\delta\$

They have: The Semihreve is the longest in point of Time: The Minim is one half as long as the Semihreve: The Crotchet is one half as long as the Minim; and so on with other sorts of Notes in the same proportion.

NOTE. In Music, the silent intervals of time are measured; as,

well as the sounds. Characters called Rests represent those measured silent spaces. Each sort of Note has a Rest equivalent in point of time.

19. Can you give the form of the Rests?

The Semibreve Rest and the Minim Rest are distinguisher ed by their position above or below one of the Lines of the Stave:

Semibreve Rest. Minim Rest.

The other Rests are thus formed, and require no particular place on the Stave

Quaver Rest 7 Demisemiquaver Rest

20 . What change is made in the length of a Note when a Dot is placed after it  $\vec{r}$ 

A Dot after a Note makes it one half longer. A Minim, when followed by a Dot (9.) is as long as a Minim and a Crotchet (9.) A dotted Crotchet (9.) is as long as a

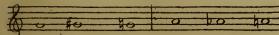
Crotchet and a Quaver 21. What is the use of two Dots after a Note?

with two Dots (9..) is as long as a Minim, a Crotchet, and a Quaver | Flats at the Clef produce the permanent effect of flattening the A double dotted Crotchet ( . . ) is as long as a Crotchet, Notes, to which they are applied: a Quaver, and a Semiquaver ( P P ). The second Dot adds one half of the time added by the first Dot.

NOTE There are three Musical signs, the Sharp (#), the Flat(b!), and the Natural ( ).

22. What is their use?

The Sharp placed before a Note makes it a Semitone higher. The Flat before a Note makes it a Semitone lower, The Natural re\_ stores to its original state a Note that has been affected by a. Sharp or a Flat:



23. When Sharps or Flats are placed after the Clef at beginning of a Piece, what do they signify?

Sharps or Plats placed next the Clof. render the Notes permanently sharp or flat. For example, When the Clef has L. Two Dots after a Note make it three fourths longer A Minim and C sharp, every F and C is made sharp. In the same way,

> 24. What are those Sharps, Flats, and Naturals called which occur in the course of a Piece?

Theseare called Accidentals. They only affect the Notes sin the Bar in which they occur, In this example the B is flat and the C is sharp in the first Bar, but not in the second



The word Bar has two meanings. Those lines drawn across the Stave to divide Music into equal portions of time are called Bars; and the music between every two of these Bar\_lines is also called a Bar.

26. What is a Double Bar?

A Double Bar is two thick lines drawn across the Stave to shew the end of a Piece, or of one of its Parts or Sections. Dots added to a Double\_Bar signify a repetition of the preceding or following Parts, or of both:



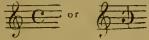
27. The portions of time (Bars) into which Music is divided by Bar lines are of different species, according to the nature of the. Time (or Measure). There are two sorts of Time, Common and Triple, Can you explain them?

The term Common is applied to every sort of time in which the Bars are divisible, naturally, into two portions of equal length.

In Triple Time, the Bars are resolvable into three equal portions.

28. Describe the various kinds of Common Time?

In one kind of Common Time each Bar contains a Semibreve, or Notes equivalent in time to a Semibreve. It is indicated thus.



A second kind of Common Time, indicated by the figures 2 consists of Bars which contain a Minim, or Notes equivalent in time to a Minim, These are noth called Simple Common Time. There is another kind called Compound, marked with the figures. 8. In this Time the Bars contain a dotted Minim (9.) or equivalent Notes, as p. p. or pp &c, &c, &c. The Time marked 4 is similar to 8 in the division of the Bars, but the Notes are of double value, as o S. 9. 29. Describe the different sorts of Triple Time? Triple Time marked & bas 3 Quavers, or equivalents in a Bar. Triple Time marked 2 has 3 Crotchets, or equivalents in a Bar. Triple Time marked 3 has 3 Minims, &c, in a Bar. Triple Time marked 8 has 9 Quavers, &c, in a Bar. Triple Time marked 4 bas 9 Crotchete &cina Bar

30 How do Composers generally indicate the degrees of quickness or slowness in which their Music is to be performed?

By prefixing certain Italian words. These are of the most frequent occurrence;

Grave
Largo
Adagio
Lento

Larghetto, not so slow.

Andante, a medium time between quick and slow.

Andantino, rather quicker than Andante.

Moderato, moderate.

Allegretto, something lessquick than Allegro.

Allegro, quick and lively.

Presto, very quick.

31 There are absolumerous words and phrases to indicate the style, character, and expression intended by the Composer.

Repeat a few of them?

Cantabile, in a singing manner.

Agitato, agitated.

Vivace, with vivacity.

Scherzando, playfully.

Grazioso, gracefully.

Molto, very.

Piu, more.

Piano, soft. Pianissimo, very soft.

Forte, loud. Fortissimo, very loud.

Dolce, sweetly.

32 When Dots are put over or under Notes what is their meaning?

They signify that the Nortes are to be performed in a short, distinct manner, called Staccato.

33 How is the smooth, or Legato manner indicated?

By curved lines (called Slurs) over or under the Notes.

34 What is a Panse?

A Pause is a mark (?) signifying that the Note over which

it is written is to be sustained longer than its usual time, accord. 38 The swelling and diminishing of sounds are the chief means ing to the taste of the performer.

What does this mark (h) over a Note signify?

A Shake. It consists of the rapid alternation of the Note marked with the Note next above:



36 What is this mark (~) ?

A Turn. Its present general application is in these ways:



37 What is an Appoggiatura?



cented part of a Bar, and standing in place of part of another Note, It is generally indicated by a small inverted Note.

of expressing feeling in performance. How are these effects in dicated.P

The word Crescendo (cres), or this sign, , signifies a gradual swell upon a Note, or series of Notes By Diminuendo (dim;), or Decrescendo (decre/s:), or this sigh \_\_\_\_\_, a gradual softening is directed?

## ON SINGING.

NOTE. The primary essential, and indeed indispensable quality, in, all Music, vocal or instrumental, is Perfect Time. To this point the student in Singing must pay strict attention. Some individuals possess a Musical Ear., and sing in tune naturally, Others are not so gifted and are unable to sing in tune without musical edu cation. An unmusical ear may be improved; and also, a true ear may be vitiated. It is therefore of the first importance in practising the Voice, to be accompanied by an instrument in good tune, and to have such Exercises as will preserve or improve the musical ear.

· 39 = what exercises are best for preserving and improving the Voice ?

Scale Exercises consisting of Notes in gradual succession, and Chord Exercises consisting of the Notes of Chords.

40 What Scale is generally used in commencing the study of Singing

The Scale of C Major

41 In practising the Voice, the Notes may be vocalized, or solfaced What is Vocalizing?

Singing every Note with the sound of a Yowel; The Vowel A

(as in father) and O are the best for the pure delivery of the Voice.

42 What is Solfaing?

Singing the Notes with Syllables. Those in general use are

po... for 
$$C$$
, sol... for  $G$ 

Re.. for  $D$ , pa... for  $A$ 

Mi for  $E$ , Si... for  $B$ 

43 The Scale of C Major is here given, with the Syllables attached

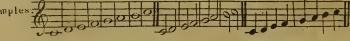
to each Note. But the Scale should be practised with the Vowel A (as Ah) and with O, before using the syllables:



NOTE, It will be found useful to divide the Scale into two portions four Notes in each; and after being practised separately, they should be united in a continued series.

44 What course is to be followed in practising the Scale F

Each Note should commence with its precise sound; and it should be sustained with an easy emission of the Voice, and in a uniform degree of strength until the breath is nearly exhausted. When some power of doing this with ease has been obtained, the Notes should be sung with the feeling of relation between them; gradually making the regetitions of the Scale in quicker time as in these examples.



45. Is there not another method of practising the Scale with advantage?

Yes Sustaining each Note with a swell (or Messa di Voce ), beginning very soft (PP), discreasing to loud (forte), and diminish. In every Major Scale there are found 3 Major, and 3 Minor Common ing to the end.



46.Can you describe the nature of Chord Exercises ?

Chords are, as it were, the frames of Music. For example, every Scale is founded upon its  $1^{\mathrm{st}}$ ,  $3^{\mathrm{rd}}$ , and  $5^{\mathrm{th}}$  Notes, which constitute a Perfect or Common Chord.

The 8th is regarded as a repetition of the 1st or Keynote.

NOTE The ear compares Chord Notes generally with more certainty than Scale Notes; and it is held by some masters that the practice of them should precede that of the Scales: Chords being the foundation of all our modern Music.

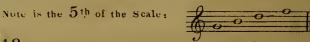
47. What Chords occur most frequently ?

1 The Common Chord Major, \_

- 2 The Common Chord Minor, \_
- 3 The Dominant Seventh Chord.



There is but one Chord of the Dominant Seventh in a Scale; its lowest



48.0f what utility is the practice of Chords ?

It prepares for the execution of Melody, by giving the outlines of all the passages which occur in Music; and it tends to correct any tendency to false intonation.

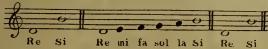
49. There is another important sort of Exercise consisting of the various Intervals. Can you give examples of such Exercises?

This is a series of all the Intervals from the 2nd to the 8th



50, When there is uncertainty in taking an Interval, what should be doned of the voice. We must now begin to connect them in groups of two

sung in gradual succession, and then omitted;



51. In the following examples the manner of applying this method of proof to various latervals is shown



NOTE. The preceding observations and examples have been directed to the production of the elementary vocal sounds by individual emissions

The Notes between the two extremes of the Interval should be or more Notes, each group to be sung with one continued Vowel, or with one of the Solfaing Syllables: The Slurs show how long the same Vowel or Syllable is to be continued.



52. What is to be observed with regard to the carriage of the Voice in the execution of these Legato groups of Notes?

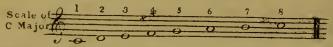
The tone should be continued smoothly from Note to Note, without any interruption or apparent impulse. The sound of that Vowel to which the first Note of a group is sung, should be continued through the group without the slightest change, This will be found to be of great value towards a pure style of Song singing, and in imparting flexibility and pleasing execution.

55. How many species of Key are there in Music?

Two; the Major and the Minor.

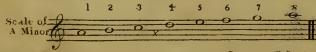
54. How is the Scale of a Major Key formed?

Take Eight successive Diatonic Notes and let—there be—a Semitone between the  $3^{rd}$  and  $4^{th}$ , and between the  $7^{th}$ —and  $8^{th}$ . Between the other Notes let—there be—Wholetones:

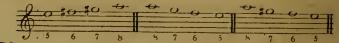


55. How is the Scale of a Minor Key formed?

By placing Semitones between the  $2^{n\!d}$  and  $3^{r\!d}$  and between the  $5^{t\!h}$  and  $6^{t\!h}$  Between the other Notes place Wholetones:\_



NOTE In the Modern system of Music the 6th and 7th of the Minor Scale in ascending, are raised a Semitone by Accidentals placed before them. In descending the Accidentals are not admitted, except occasionally before the 7th



56 . Are there not more Keys than the two you have described  ${ ilde { ilde F}}$ 

A Major or Minor Scale may be formed upon every Note, Natural, Sharp, or Flat. But when any other Note than C for a Major Scale, and A for a Minor Scale, is taken as the Root of a Scale, one or more Notes will require to be altered by a Sharp or Flat; because the original position of the Semitones must be preserved:



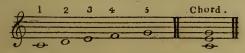
From the Interval between the first and third Notes . For example, in the Scale of C -Major the Interval from C to  $\dot{E}$ 

### CATECHISM ON HARMONY

is a Major  $3^{\rm rd}$ ; and in the Scale of A Minor, from A to C is a 58. What is the lowest Note of a Chord called P Minor 3rd

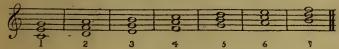
NOTE. The Knowledge of the nature of the Scales or Keys, is the. first step in the study of Harmony, which consists of a succession of Chords. The correct formation and succession of Chords depend upon correct ideas of the Scales.

All Harmony appears to be founded upon, of derived from, that beautiful combination formed of the 1st, 3rd, and 5th, of the "Major Scale: This combination is generally called a Common Chord.



. Common Chords are also formed on every Note of the Scale.

Some of these have a Major 3rd, and some a Minor 3rd, and one of them (the last) has a Minor 3rd and a Minor 5th .-



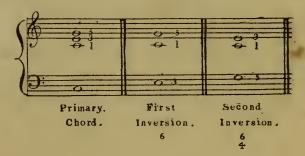
Its Fundamental Base, or Root.

59. Is the Root always the lowest Note of a Chord?

No: the other Notes of a Chord are frequently placed lowest, and then the Chord is said to be inverted.

60. How many Inversions does a Common Chord admit?

Two: the 1st Inversion, (called the Chord of the 6th) is formed by placing the  $3^{
m rd}$  in the Base: the  $2^{
m nd}$  Inversion (the Chord of the 4th and 6th ) occurs when the 5th is in the Base:



Gl. Are there any Chords with more than three sounds?

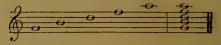
To every Common Chord the 7th of the Root may in certain circumstances be added, such combinations are termed Chords of the Seventh. There is one, the Chord of the Dominant 7th, which occurs almost as frequently as the Common Chord. Its Root is the 5th of the Scale:

62. Describe the three Inversions of the Chord of the Dom! 7th?

The  $3^{\rm rd}$  in the Base produces the Chord of the  $5^{\rm th}$  and  $6^{\rm th}$ . The  $5^{\rm th}$  in the Base makes the Chord of the  $3^{\rm rd}$   $4^{\rm th}$  and  $6^{\rm th}$  the  $7^{\rm th}$  in the Base makes the Chord of the  $2^{\rm nd}$   $4^{\rm th}$  and  $6^{\rm th}$ :

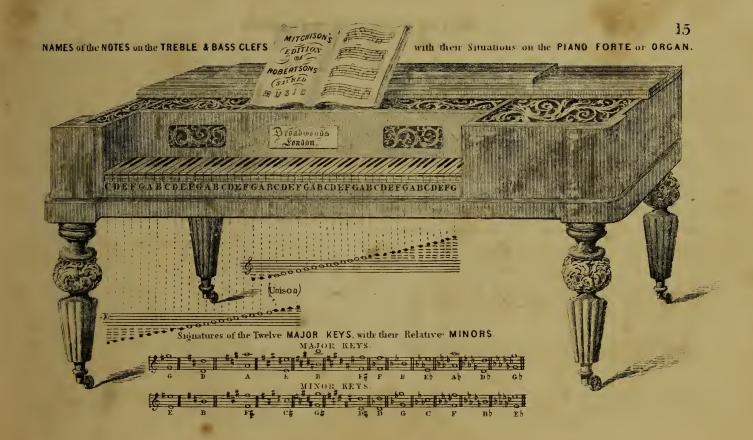


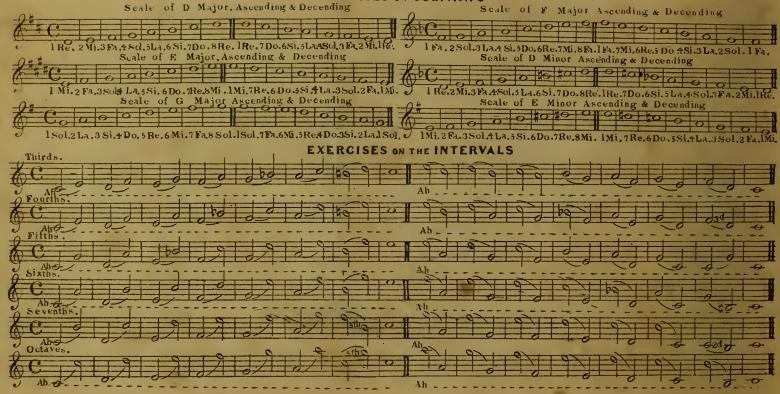
NOTE Another sound, being the 9th of the Root, is sometimes added to the Chord of the Dom. 7th, producing the Chord of the Dom! 9th, in which there are five sounds:-

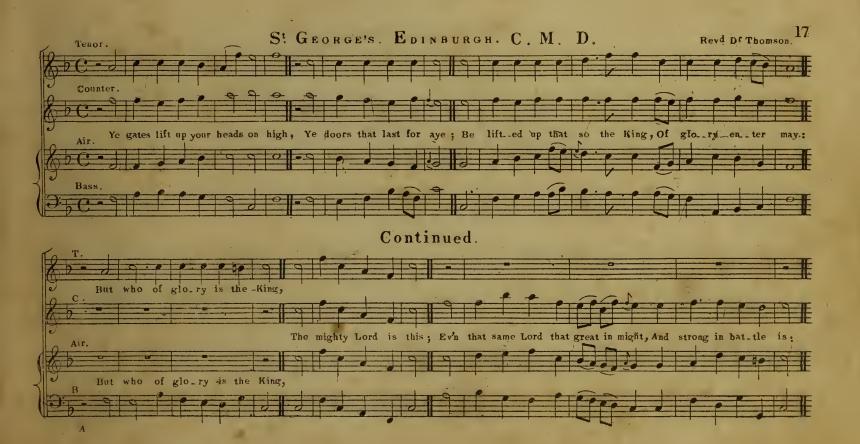


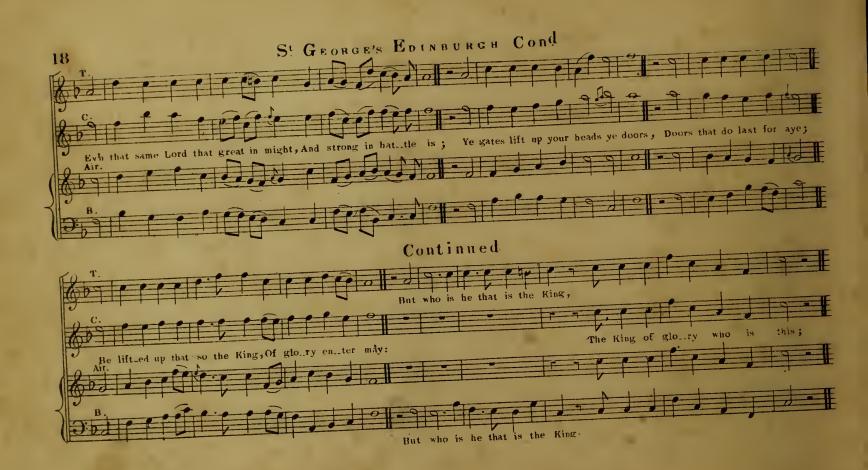
All Harmony is derived from these original Chords, and any further effectual study of the Science depends upon a familiar acquaintance with them.

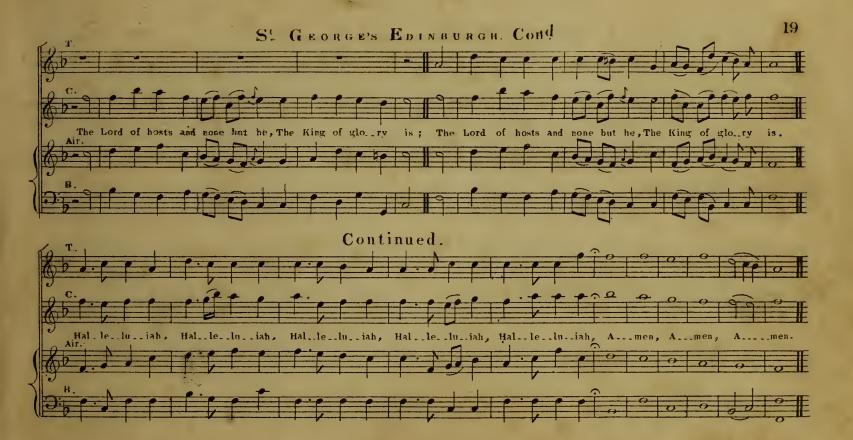
\*\*\* The Author in the foregoing pages has endeavoured to unite the utmost brevity with the pupils instruction, and feels assured that after a careful, study of this Catechism there will be less difficulty in understanding more extensive works.



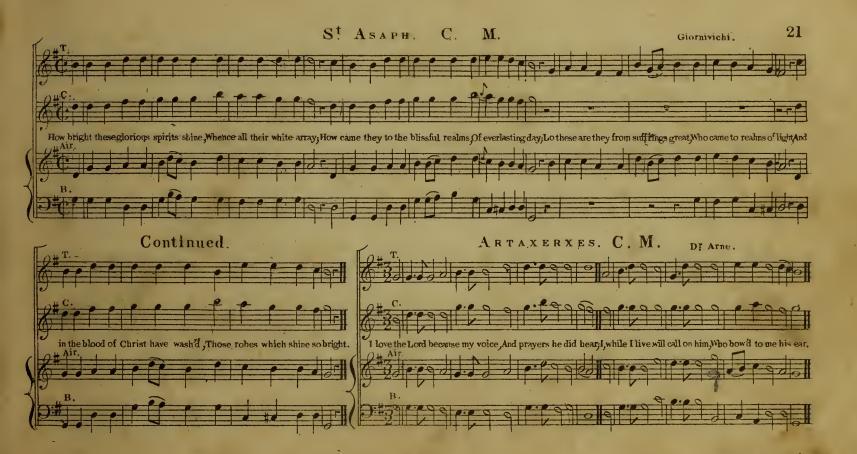




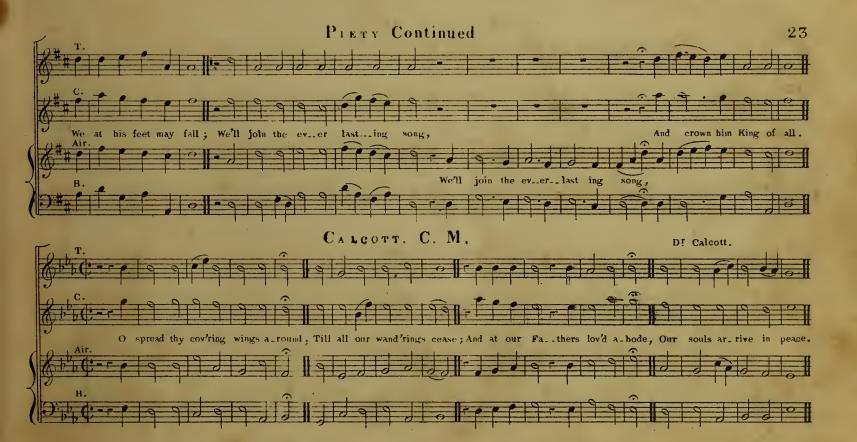








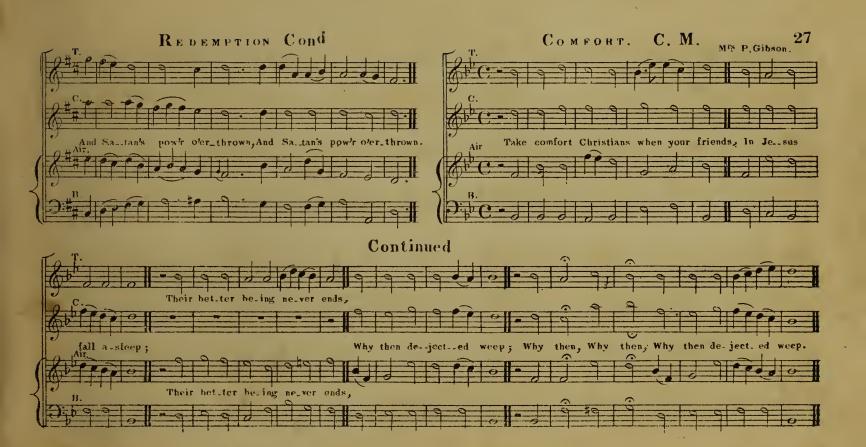


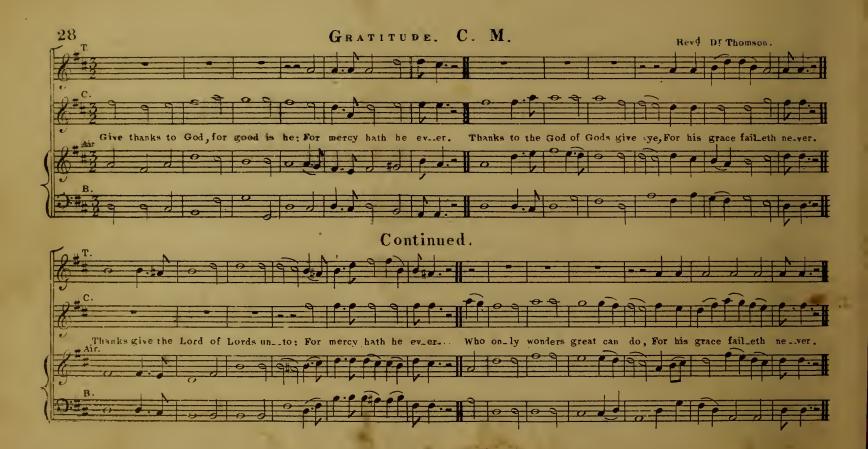




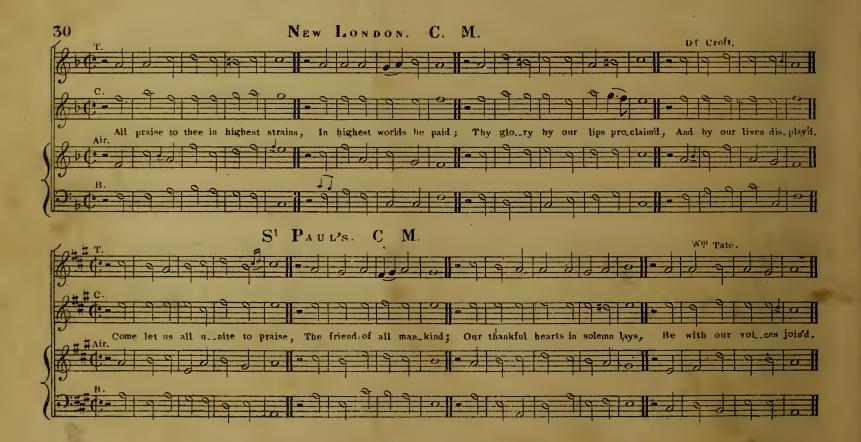


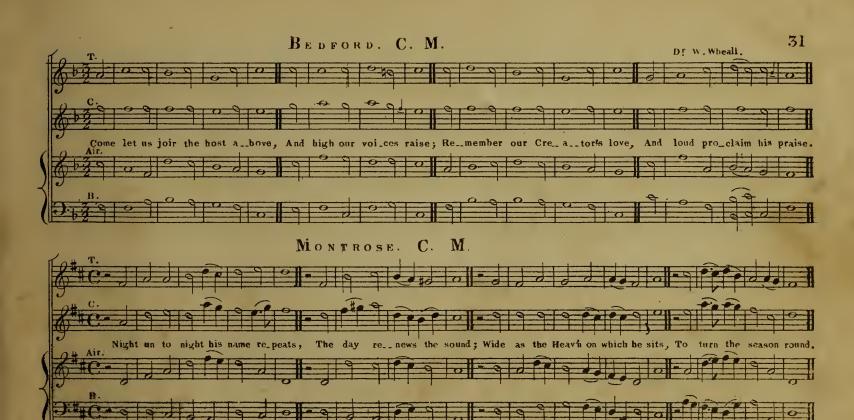


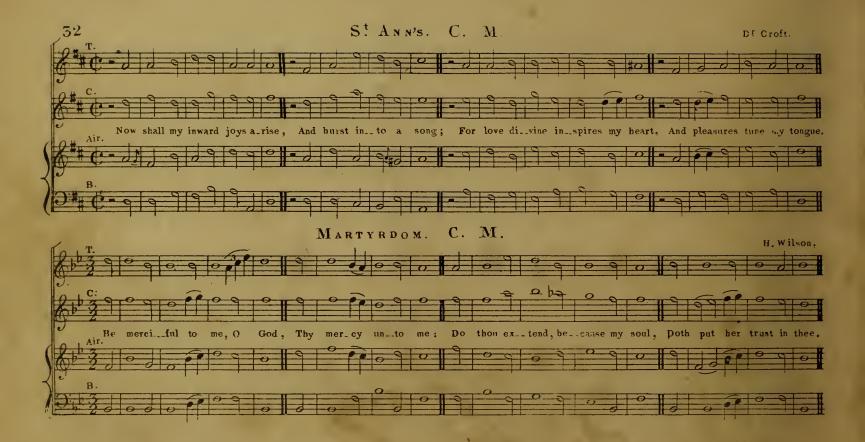






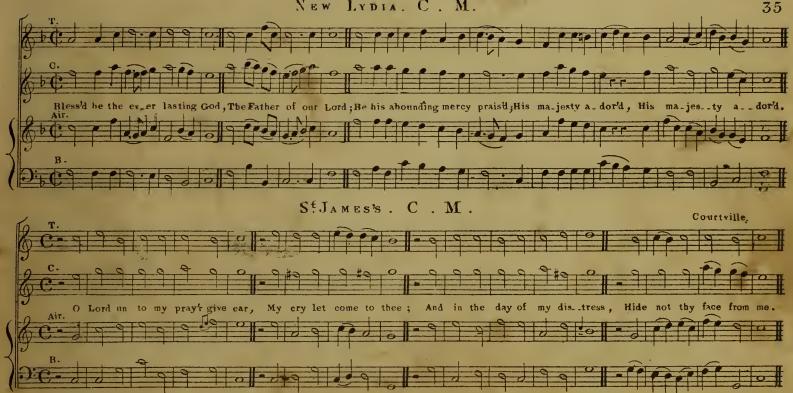






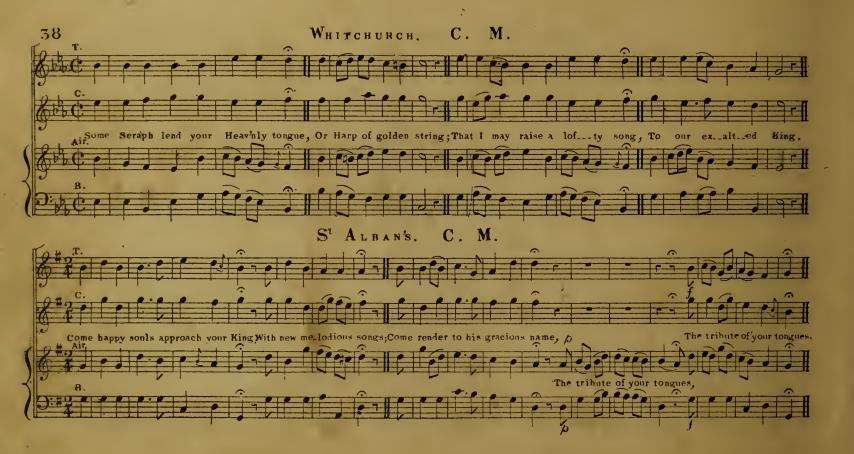










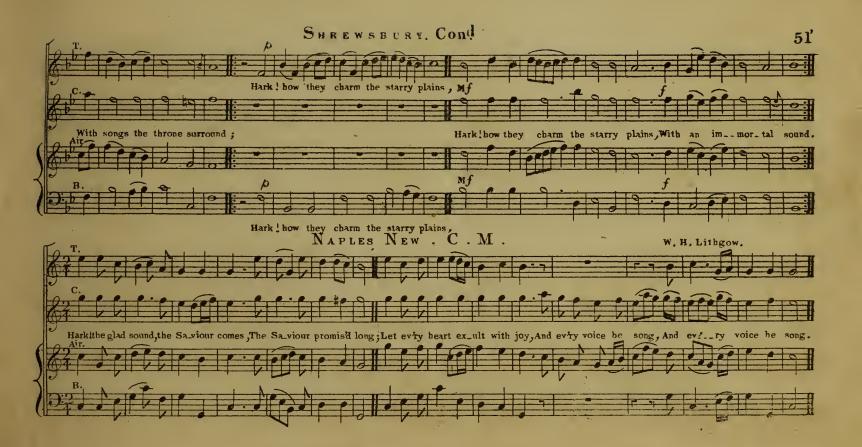


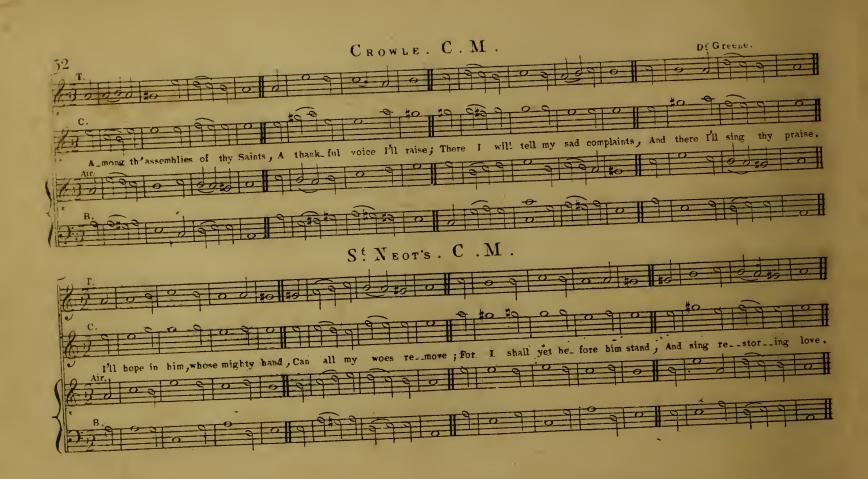




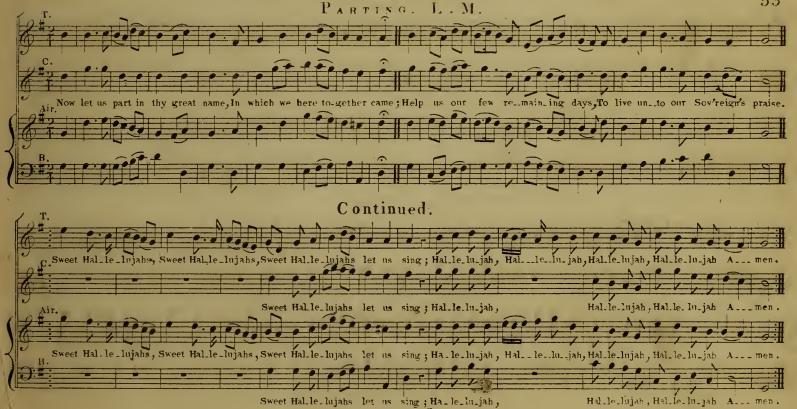


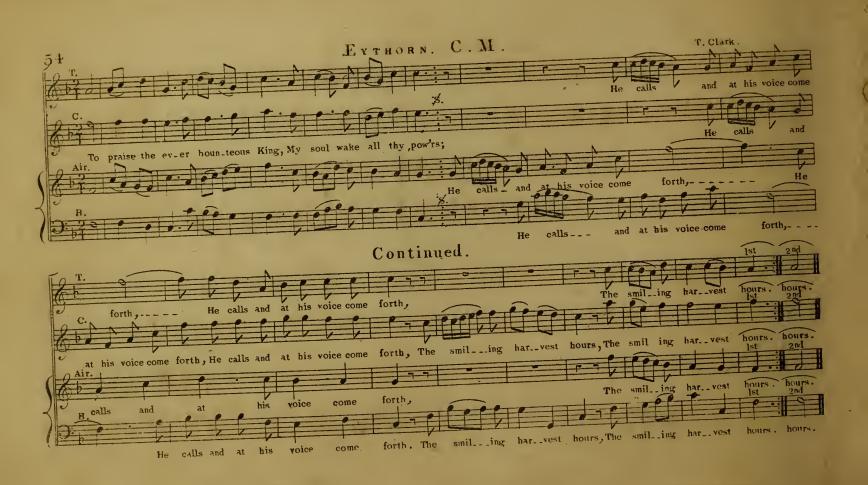


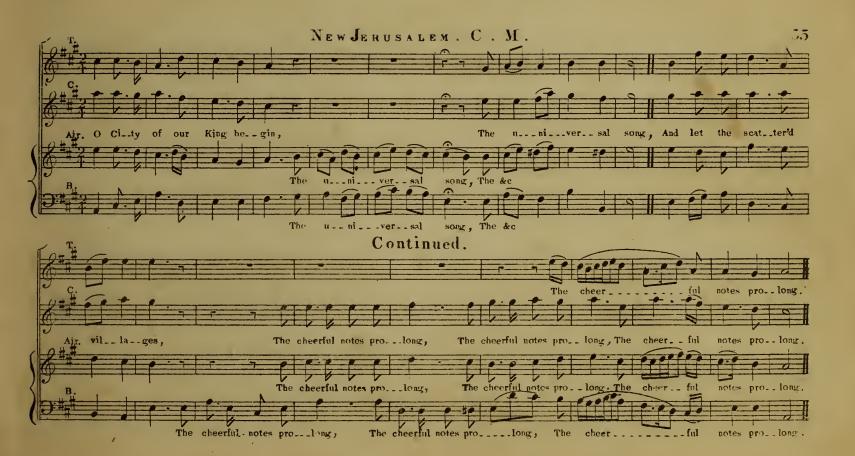


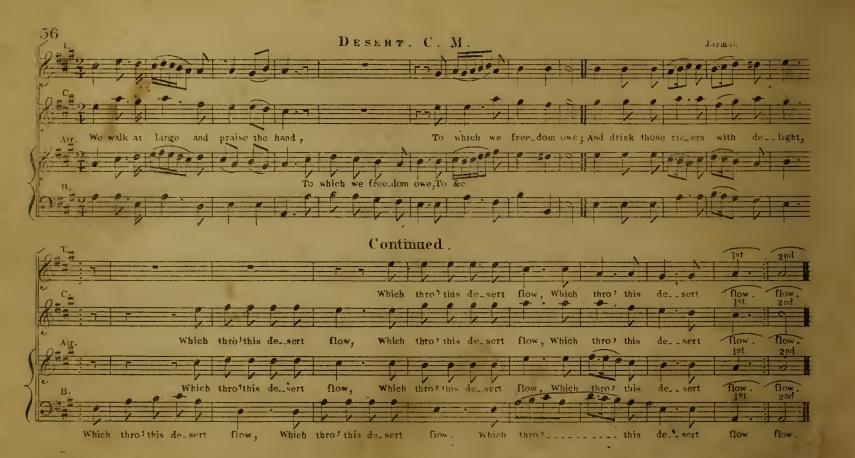








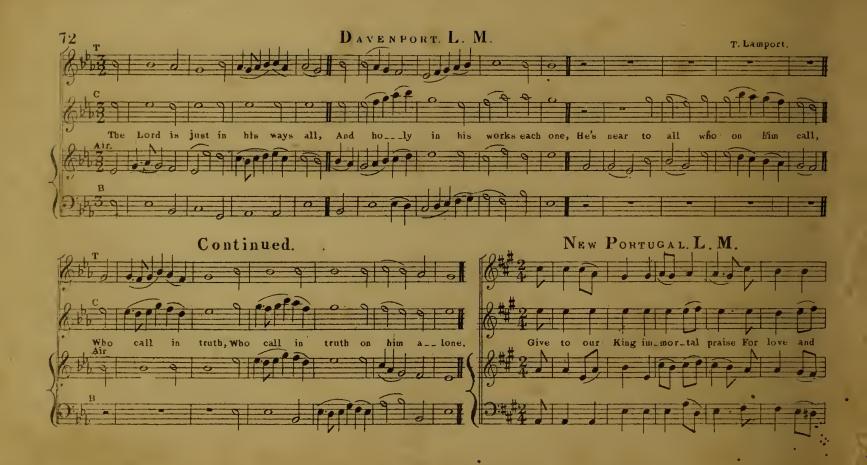




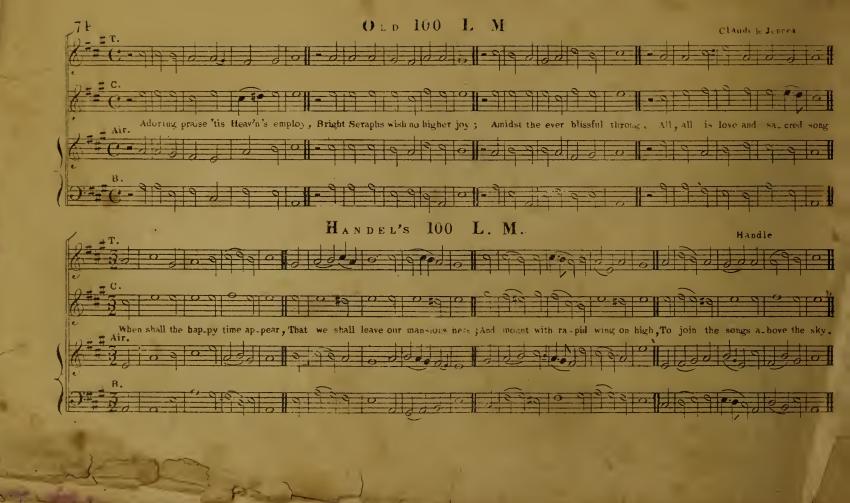


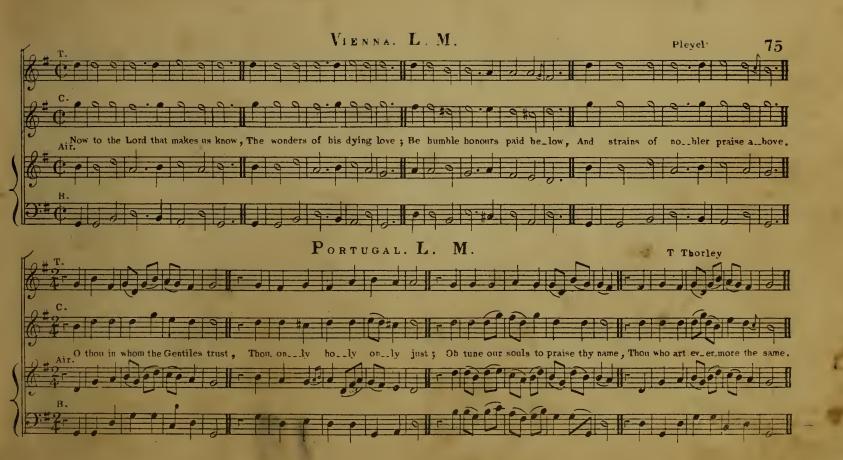


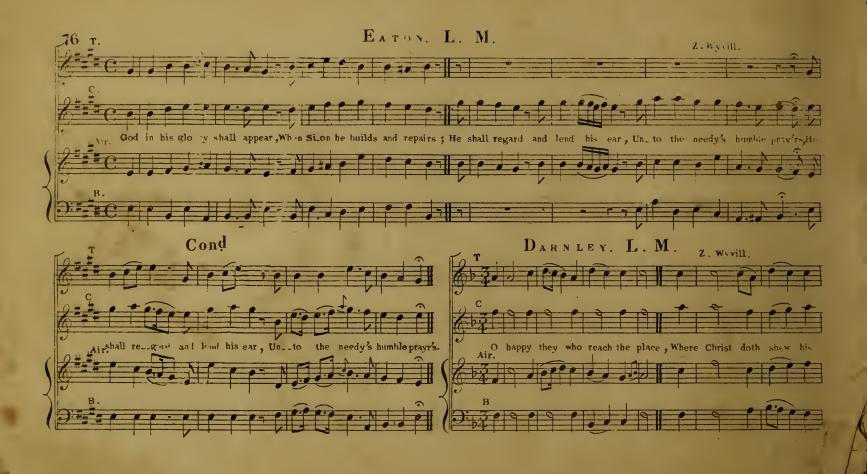


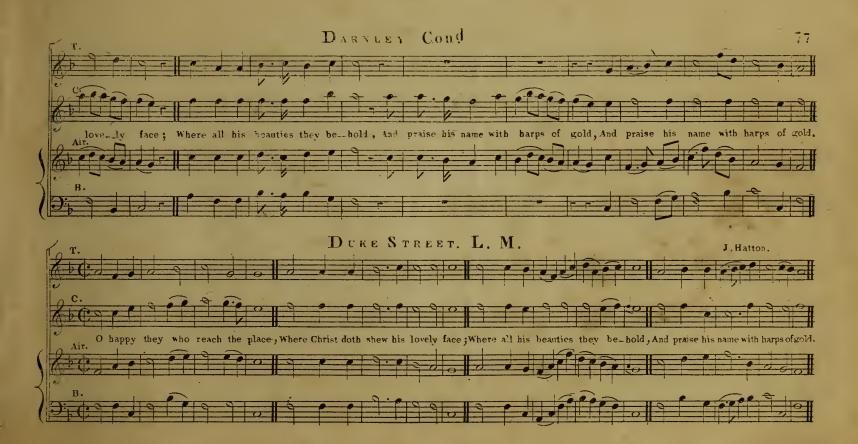
























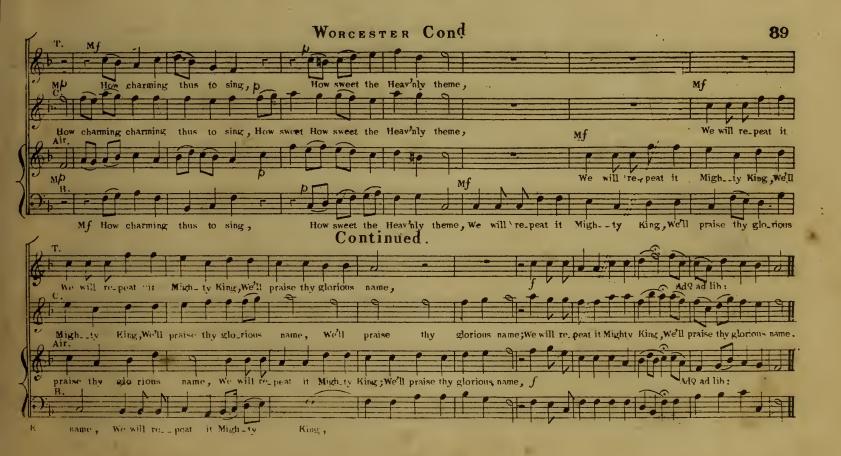






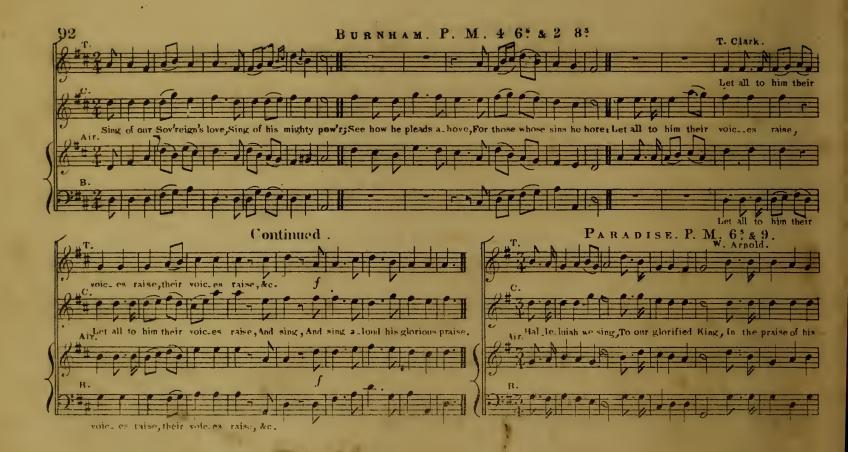




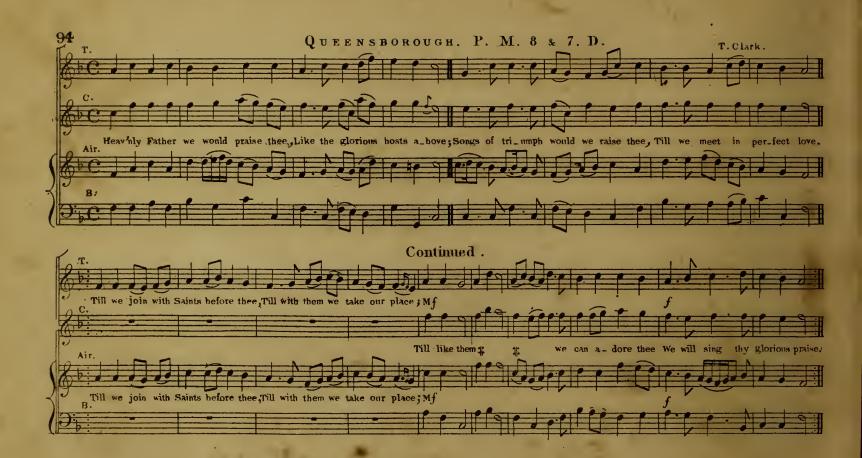


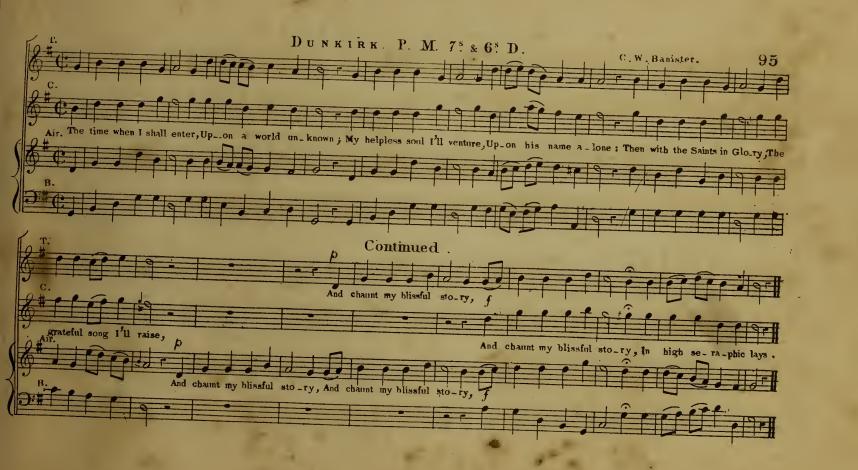


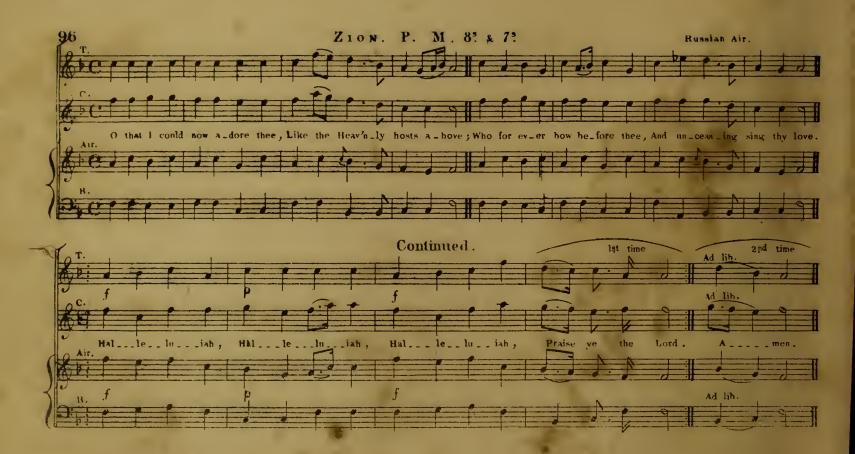


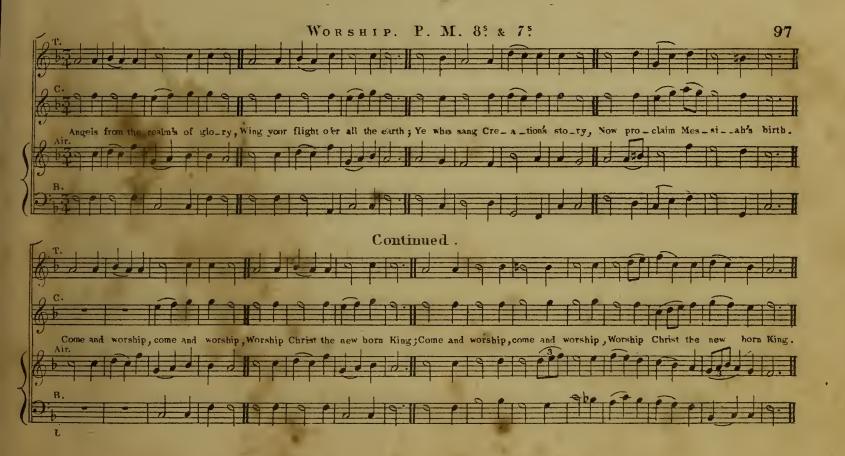


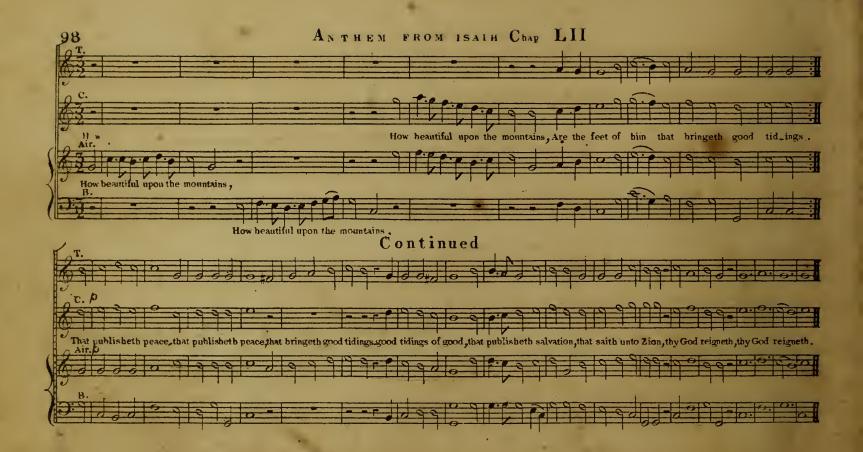


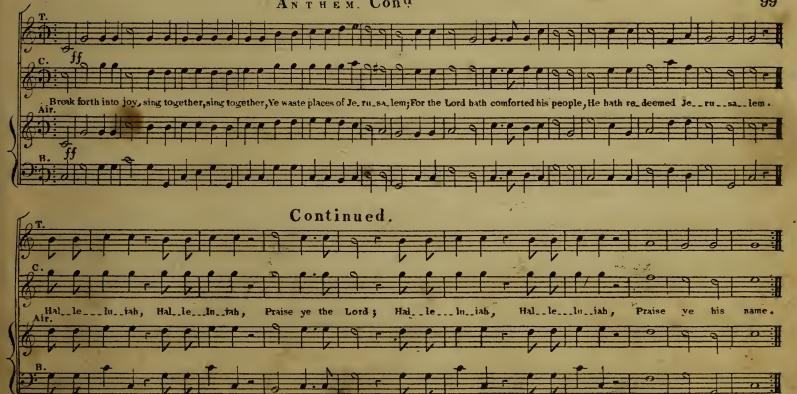


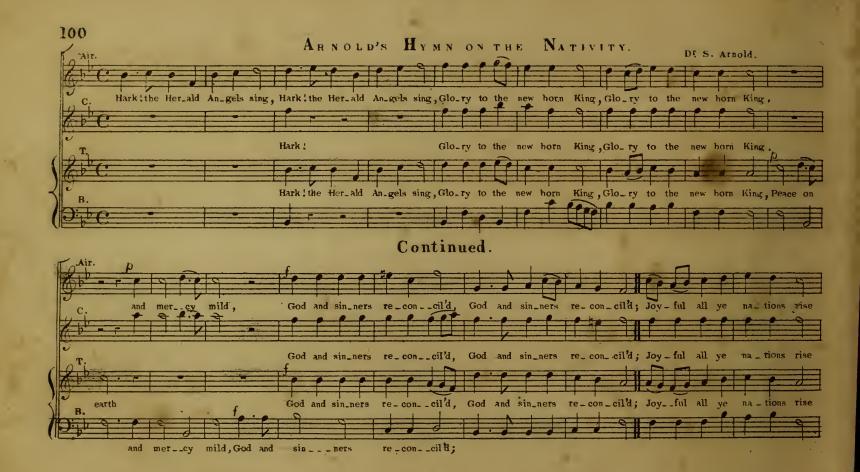


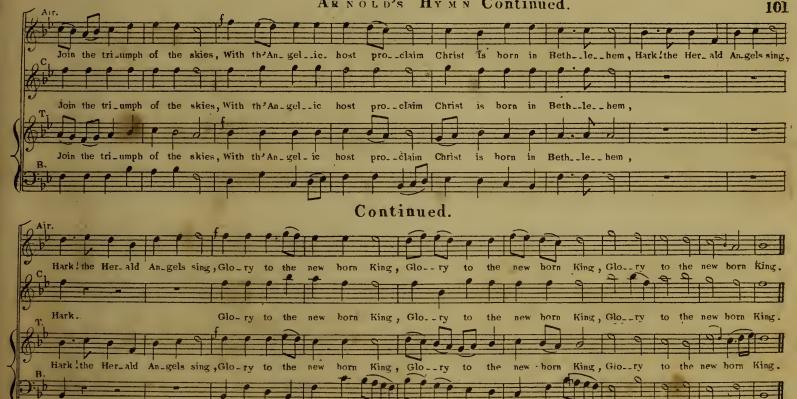


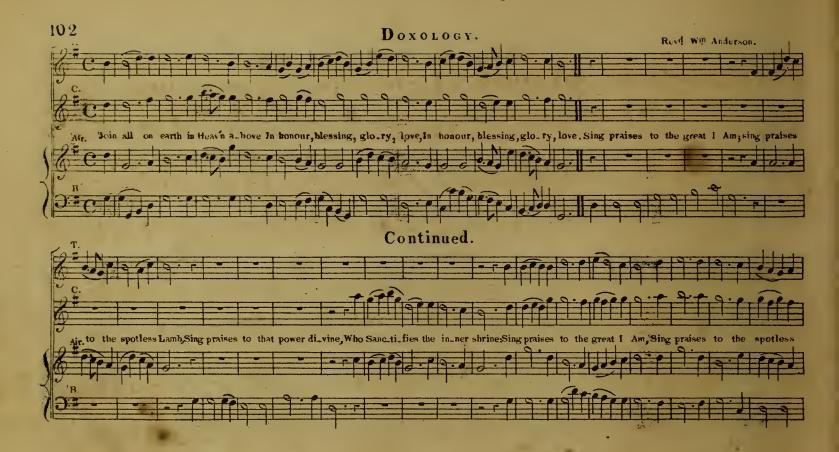


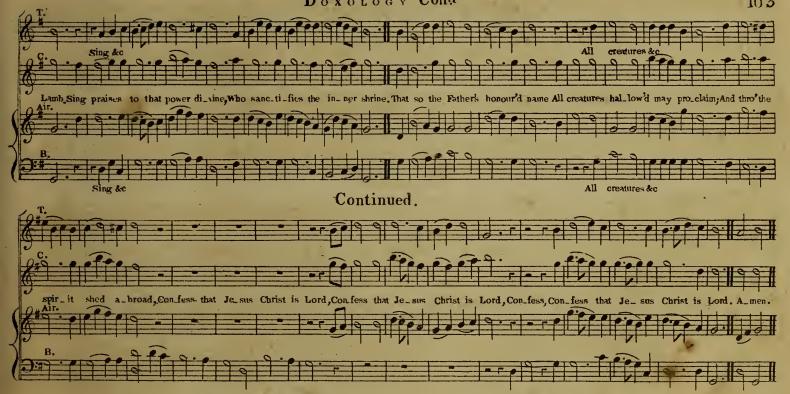


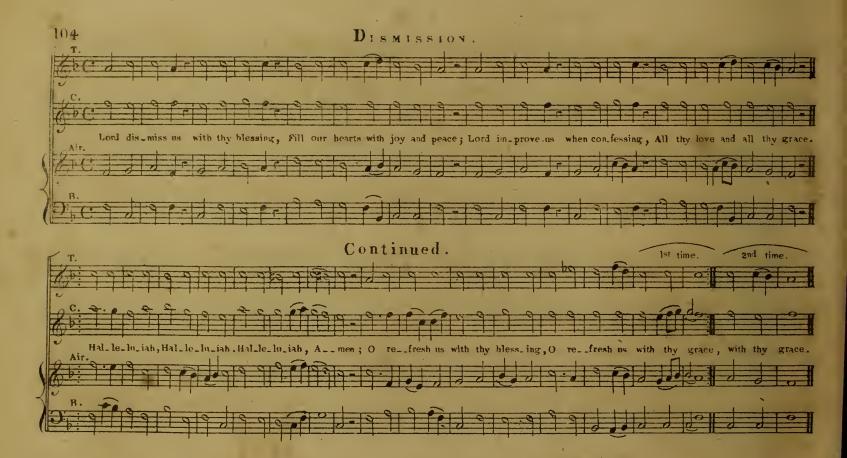




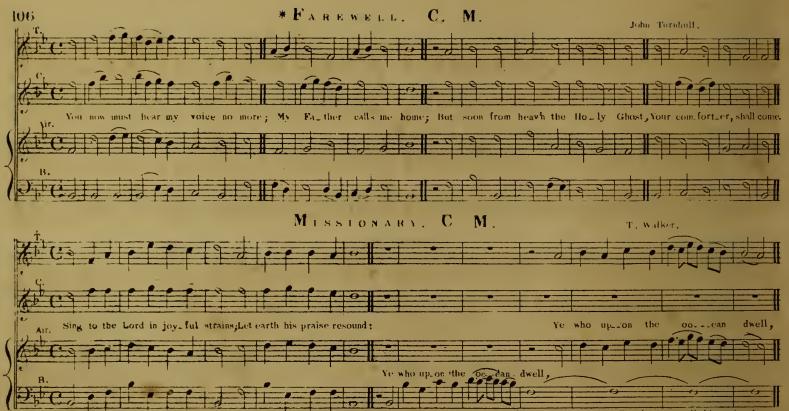




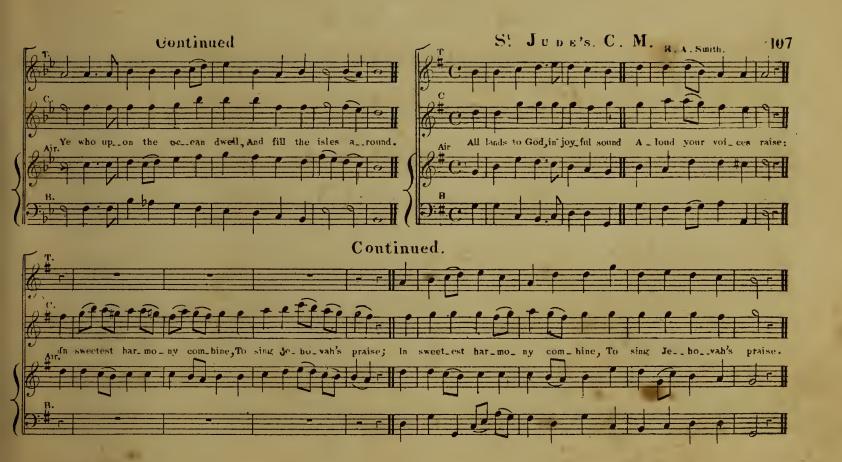




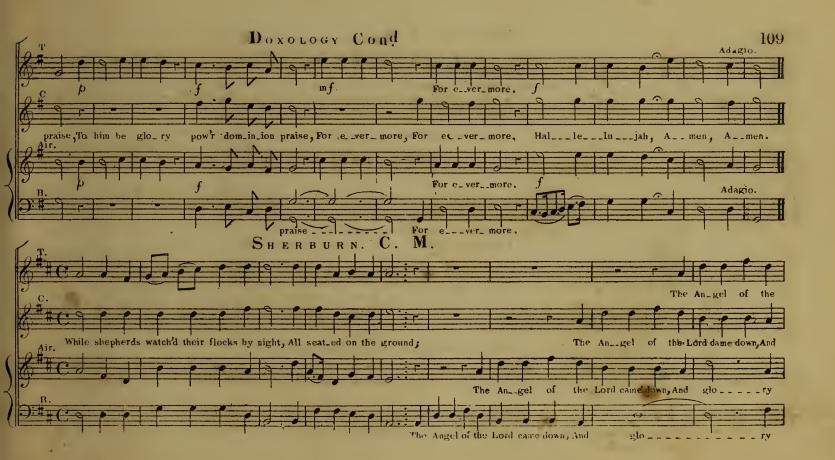




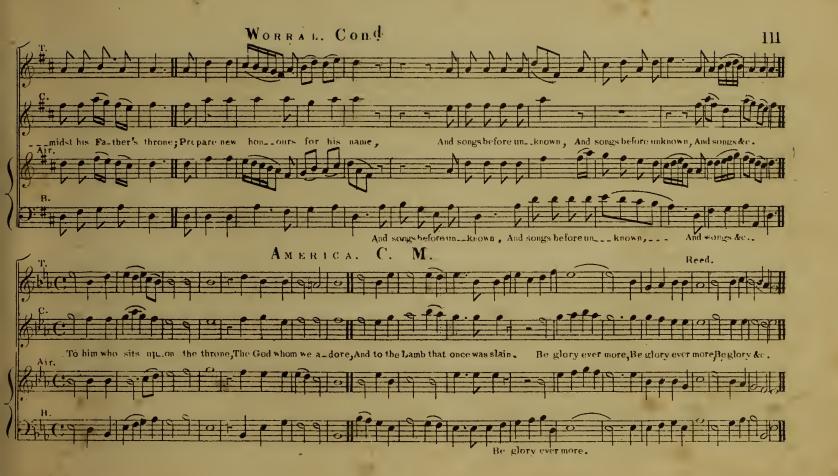
A This beautiful Tune, alike remerkable for its name, and the words to which it is adapted, is the last Composition of the lateM\* John Turnbull, being unequalled in pathos by any of the Authors former compositions



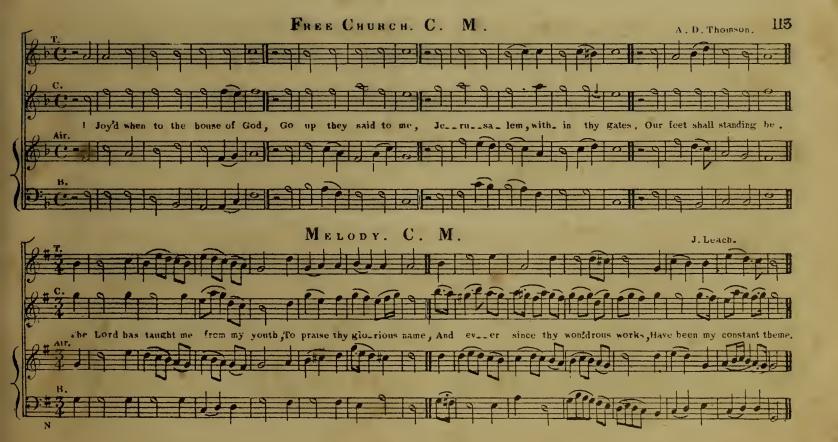










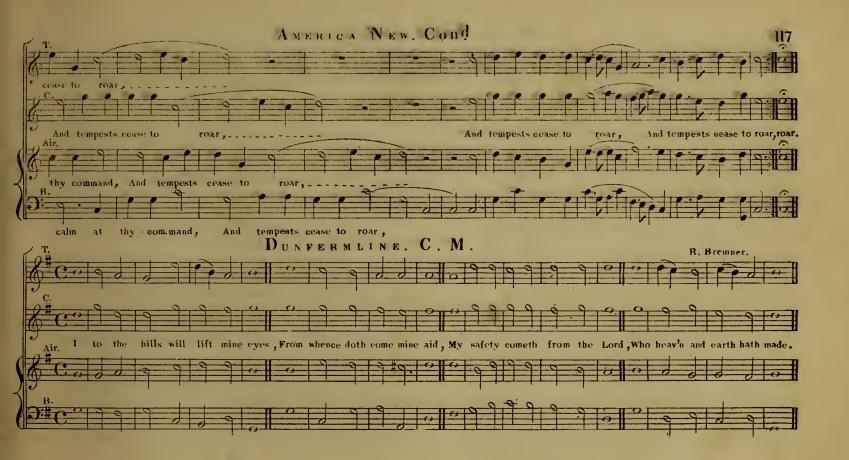




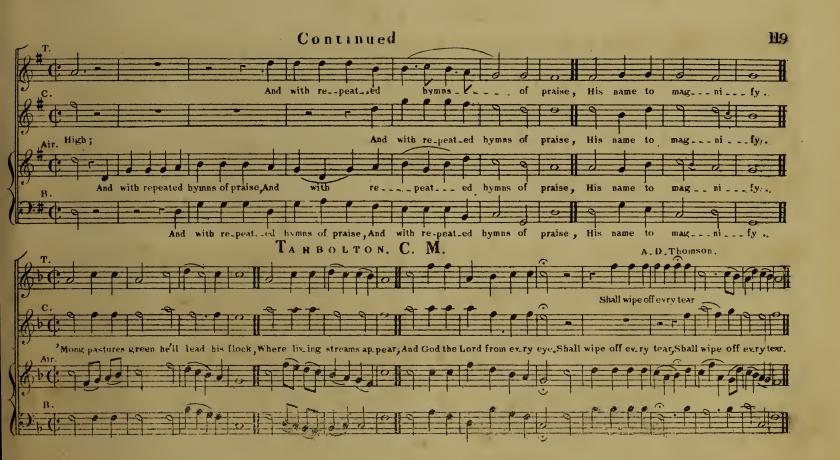


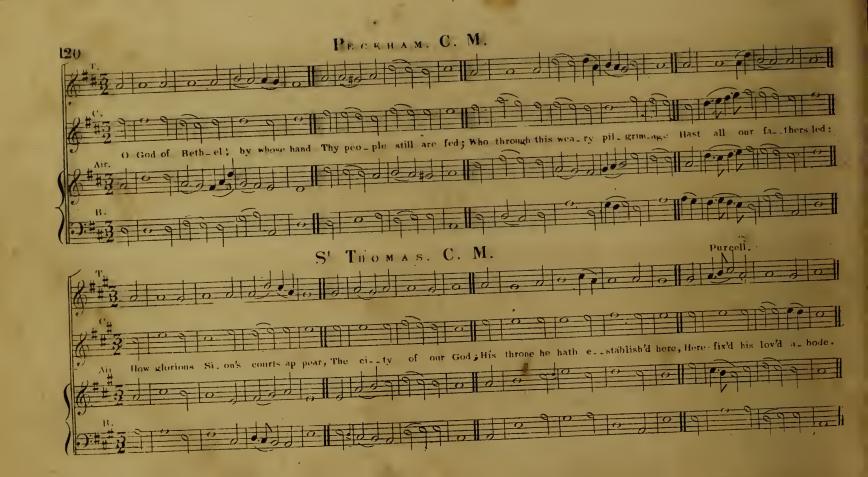


The sea grows









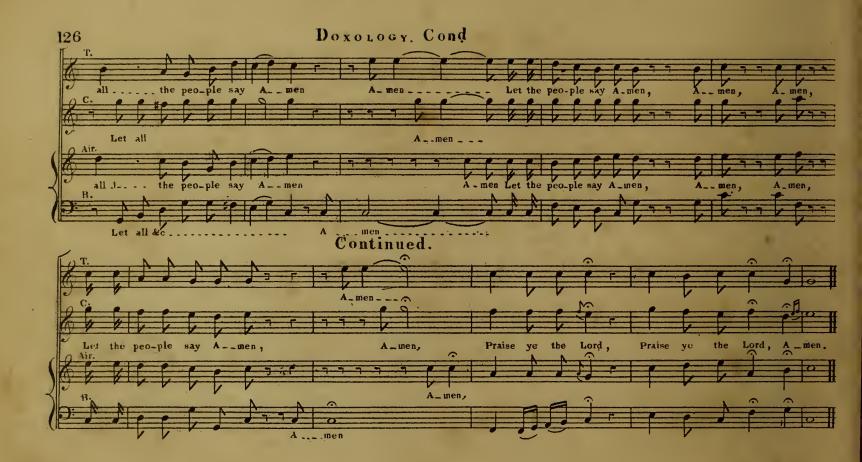








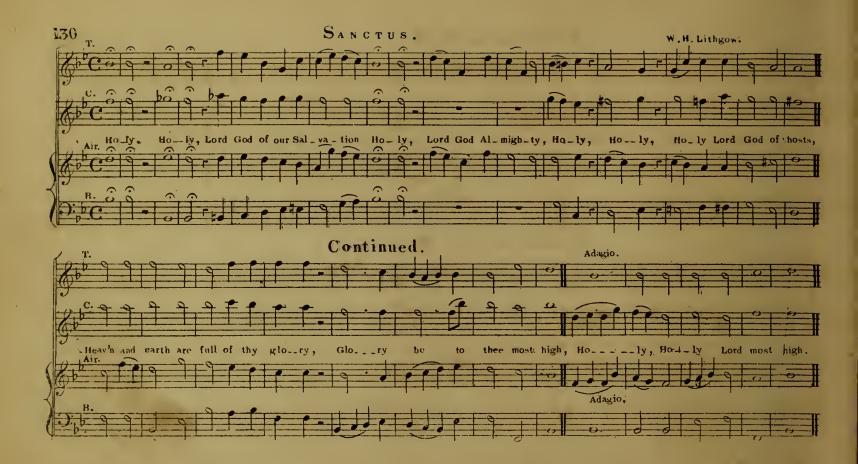


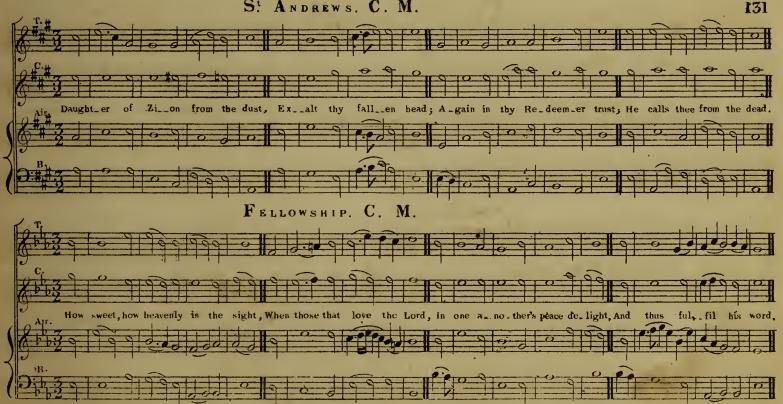


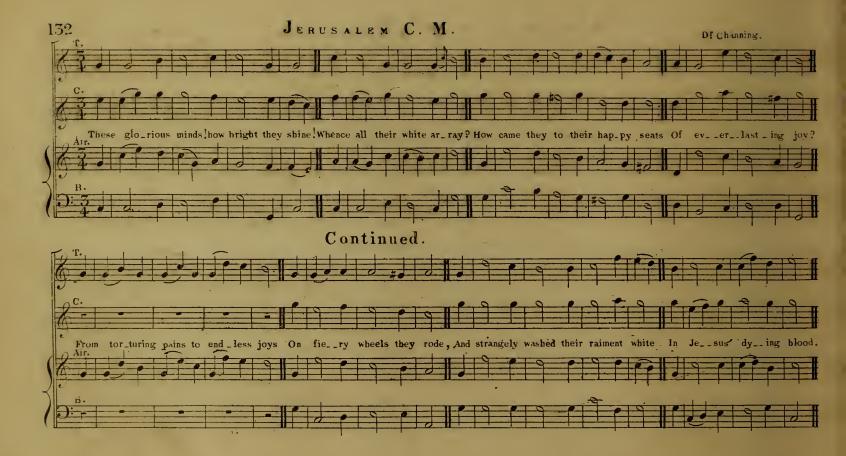






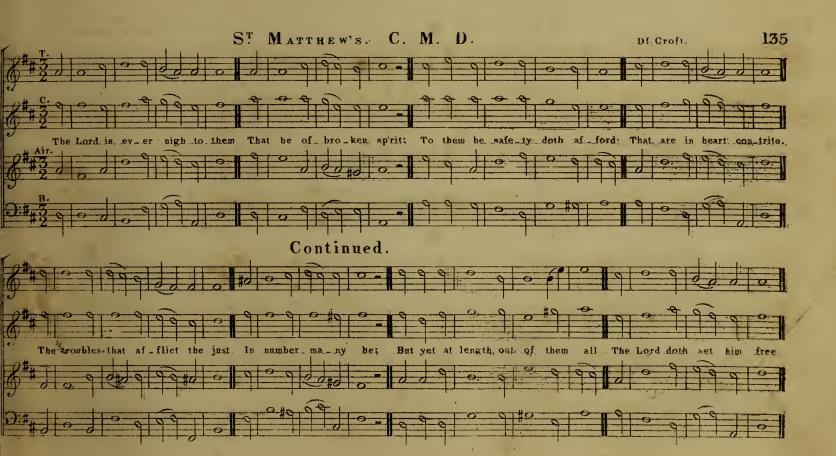








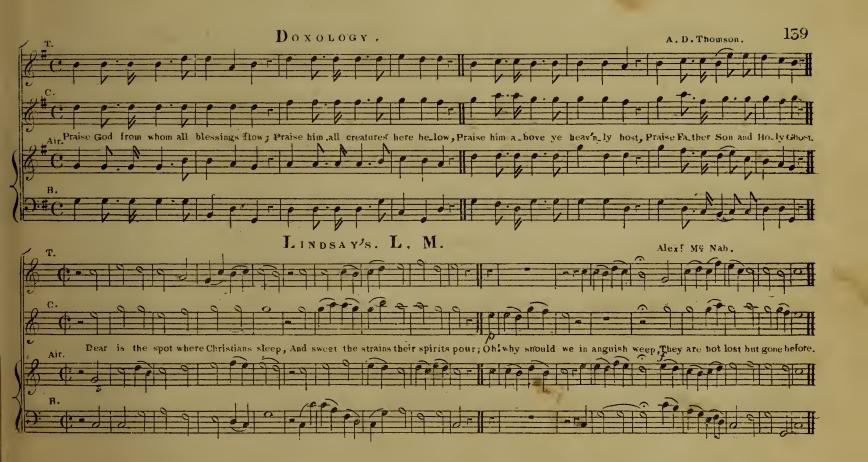












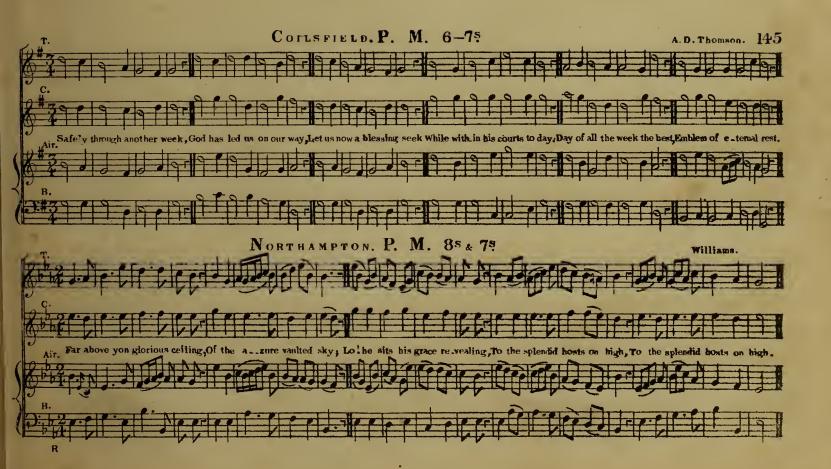


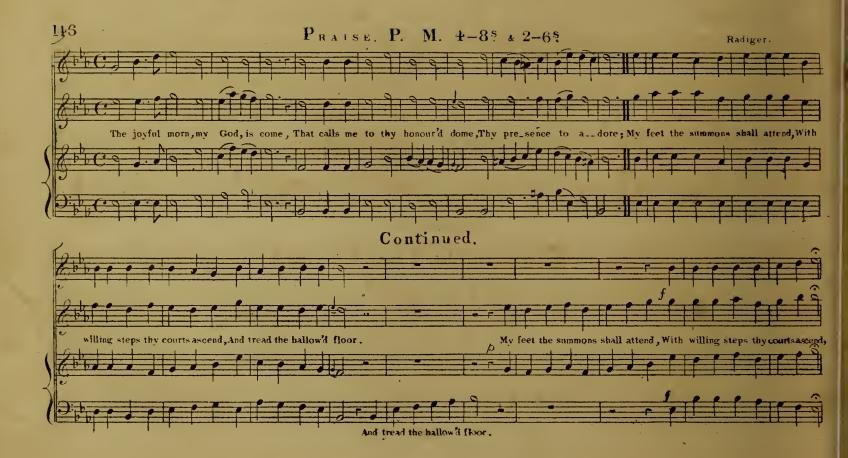


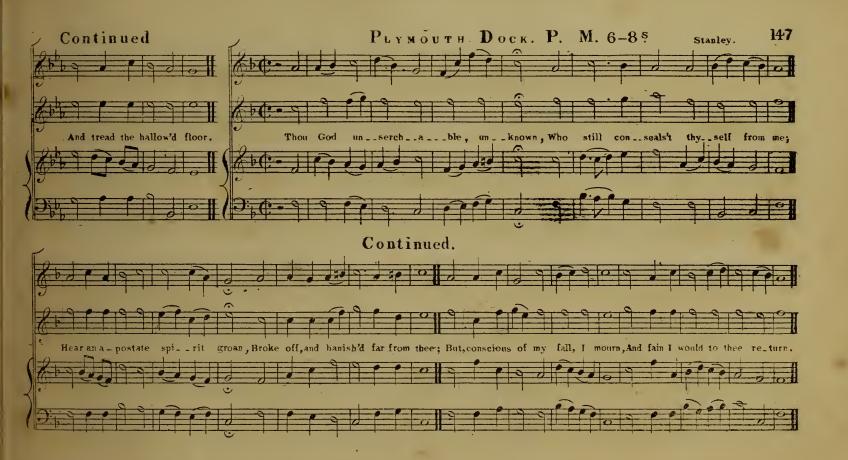




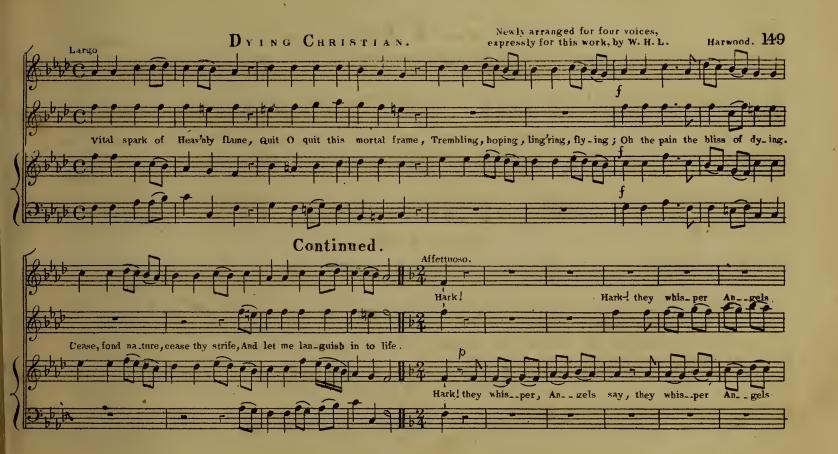












## DYING CHRISTIAN.



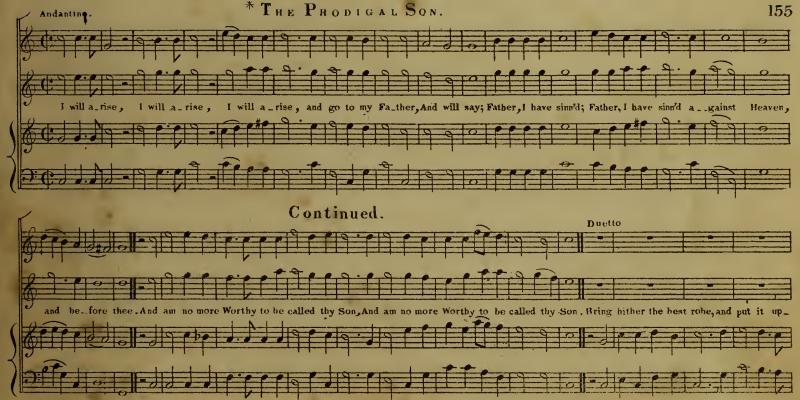




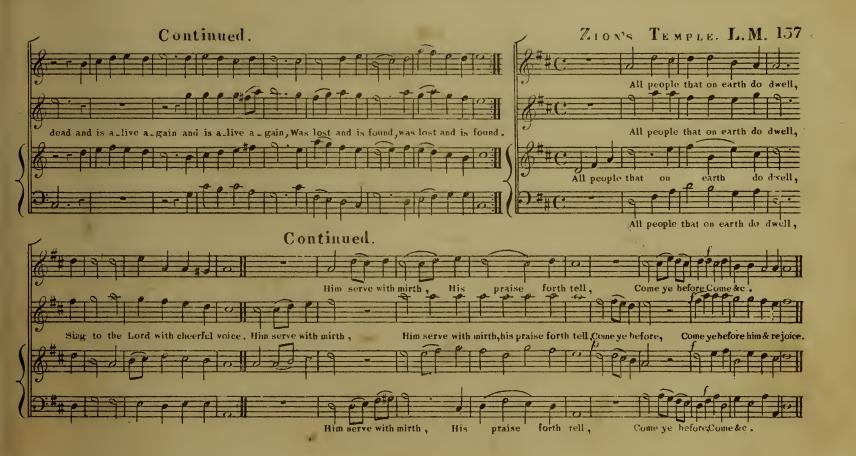


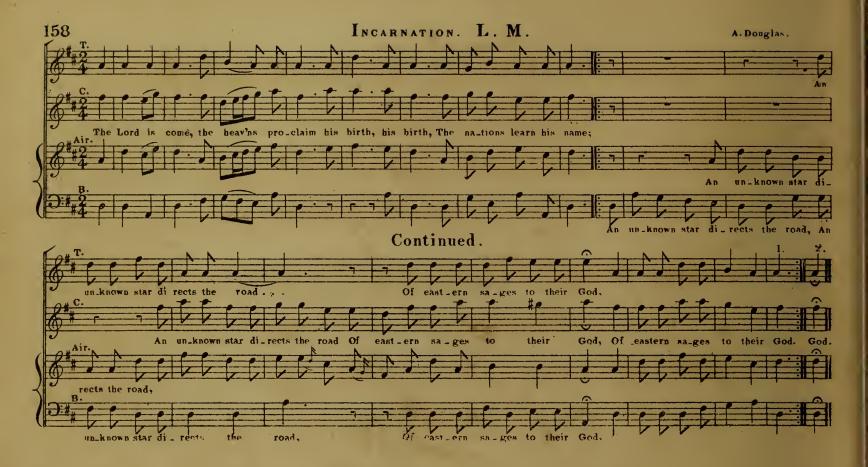


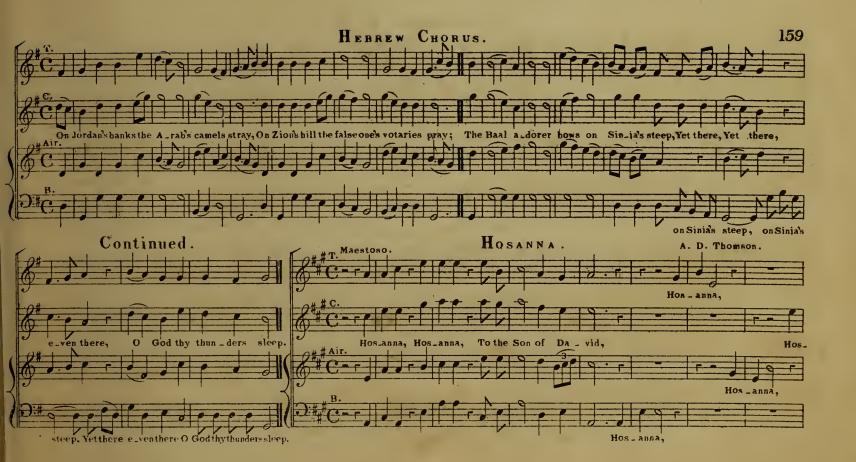


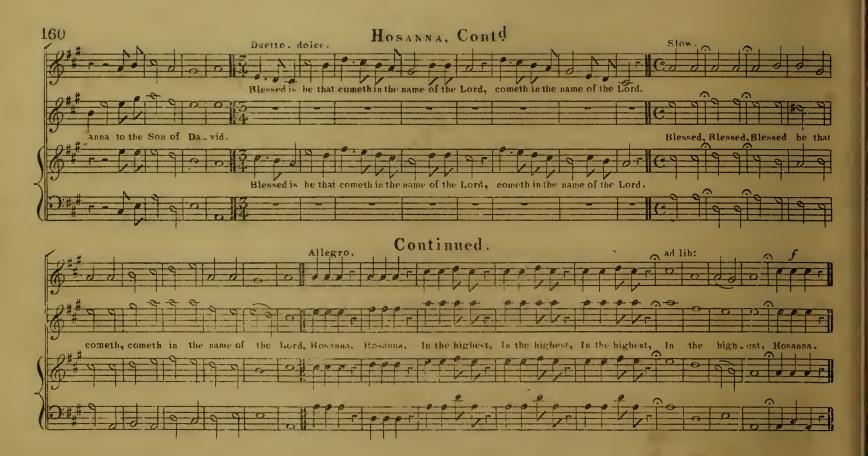








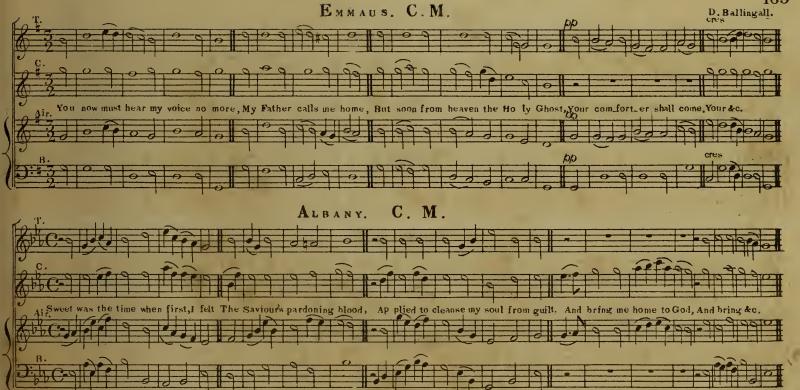




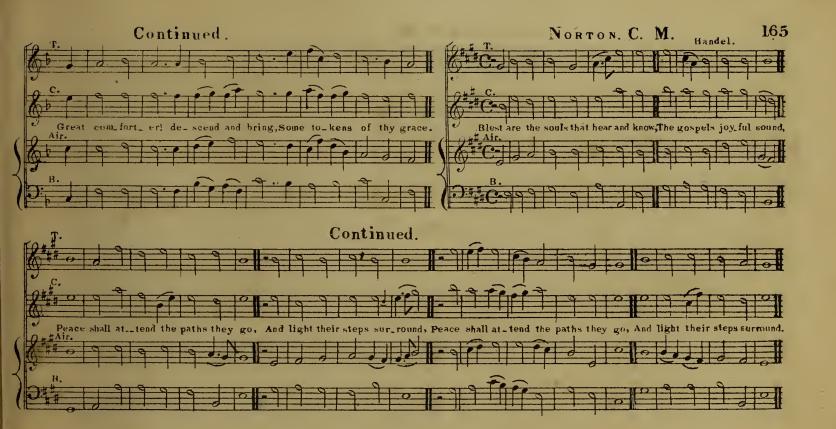




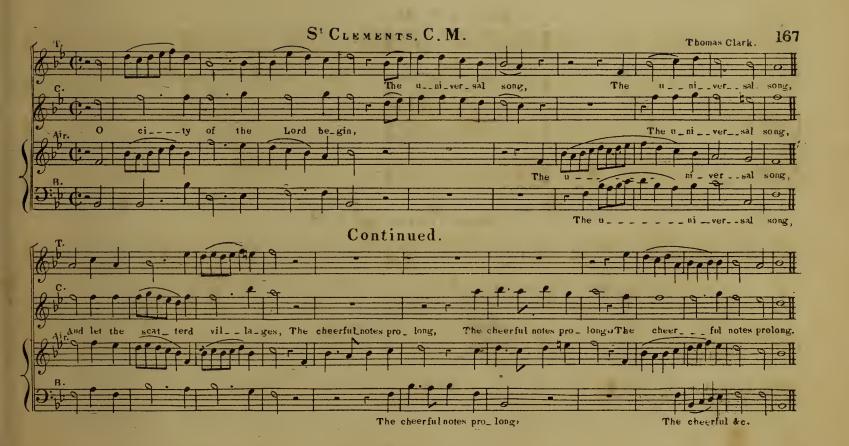




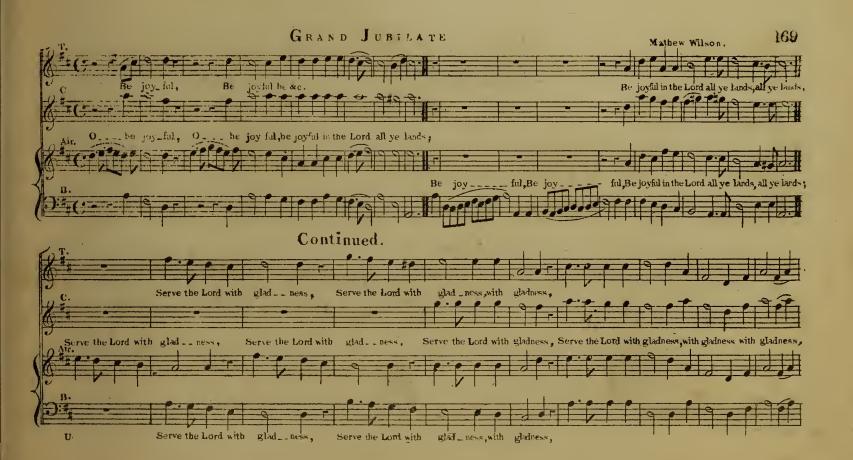




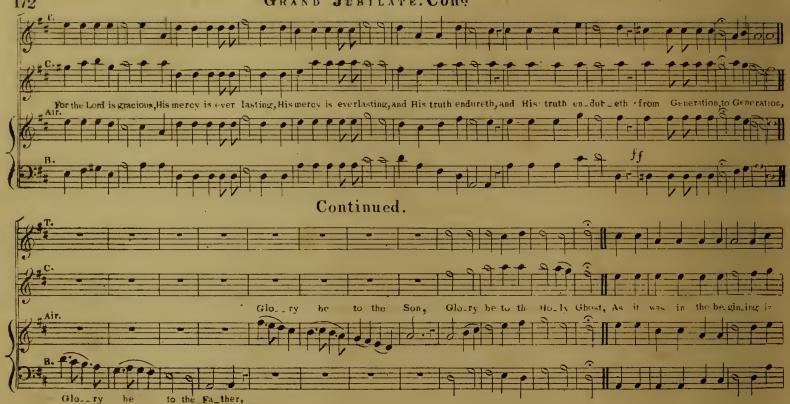








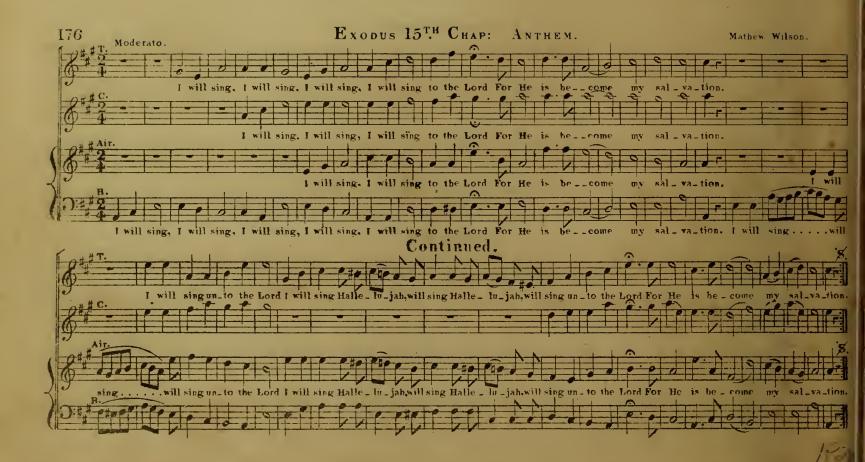


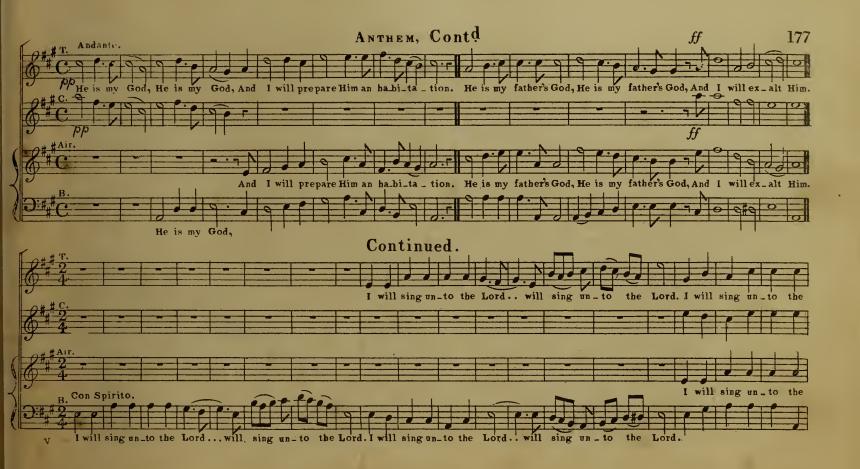






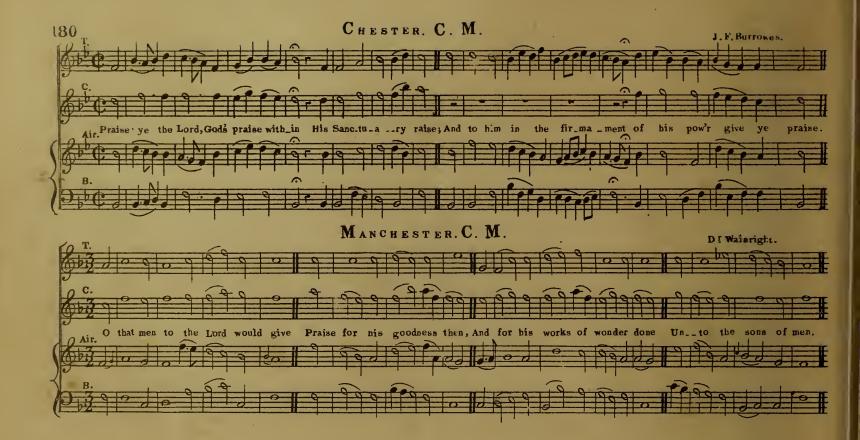










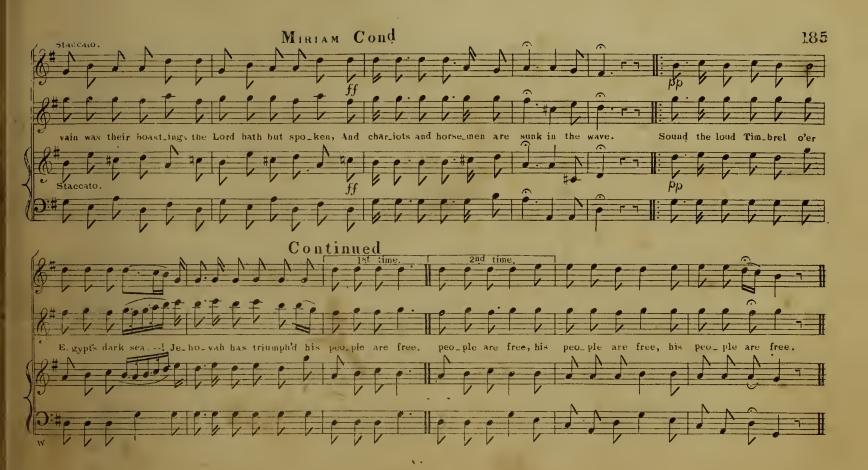








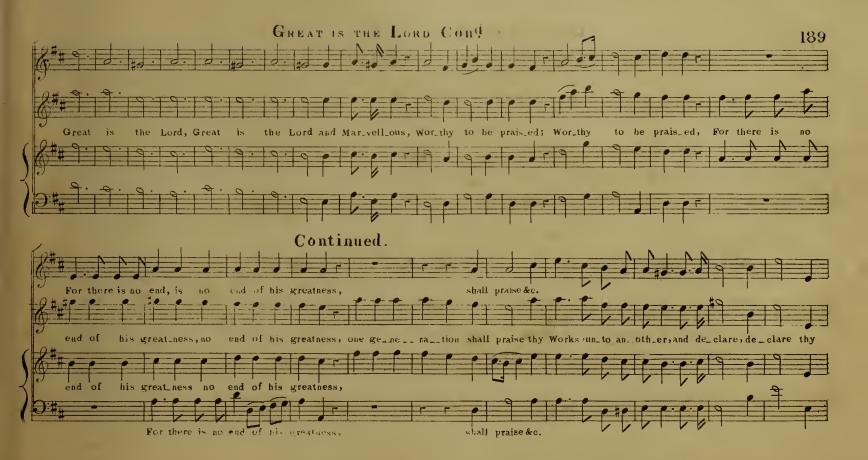










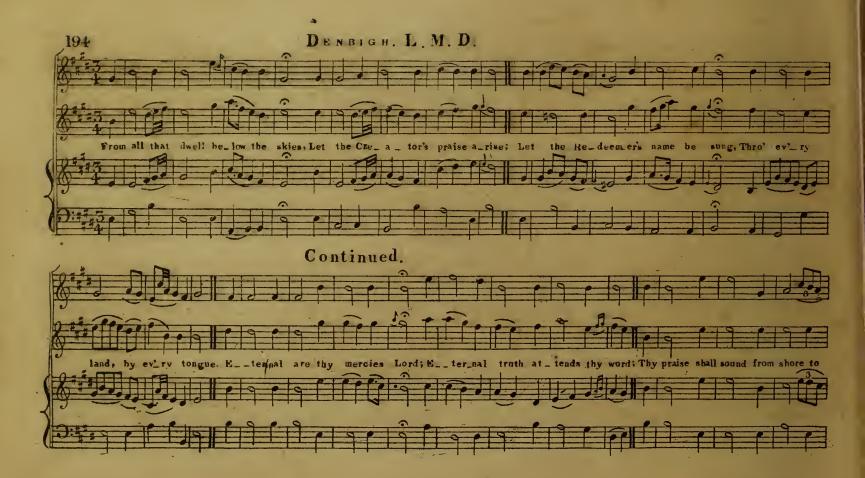


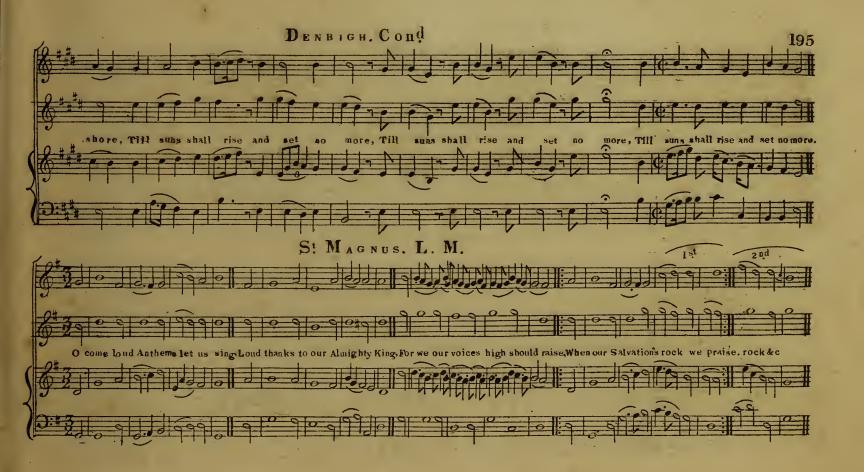














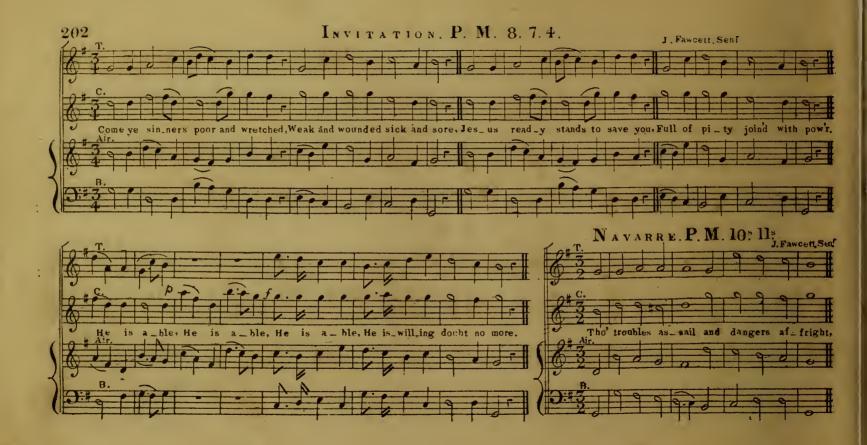




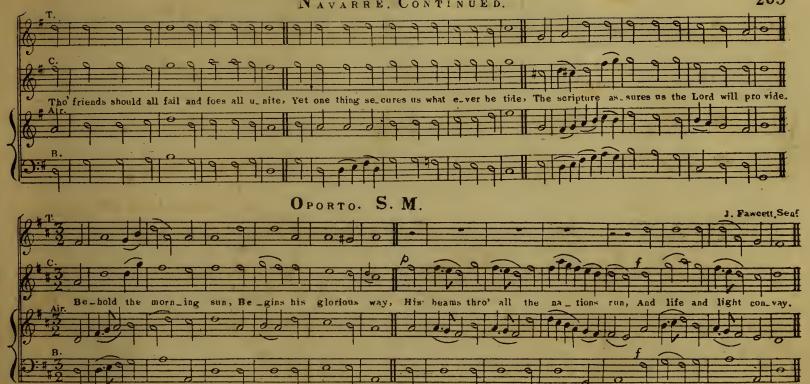


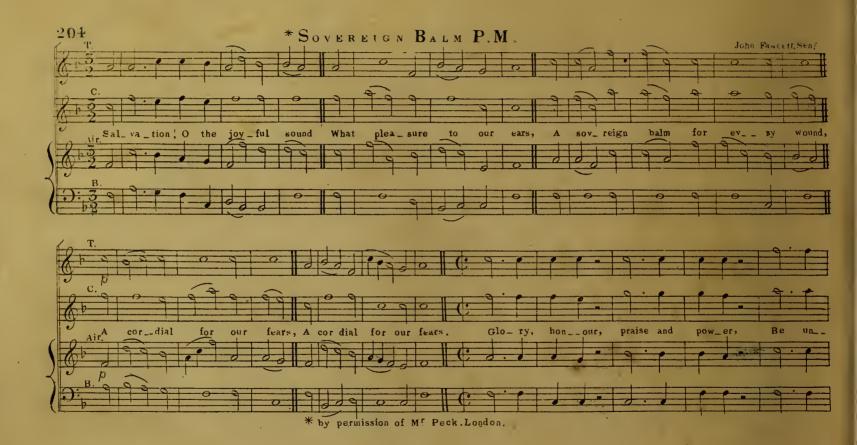


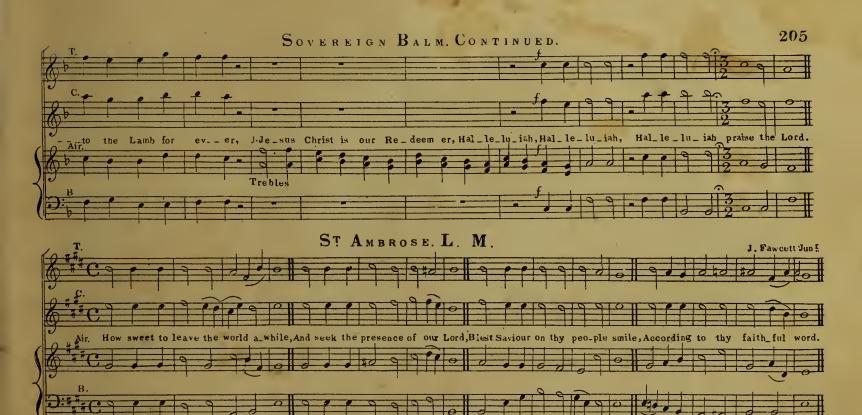






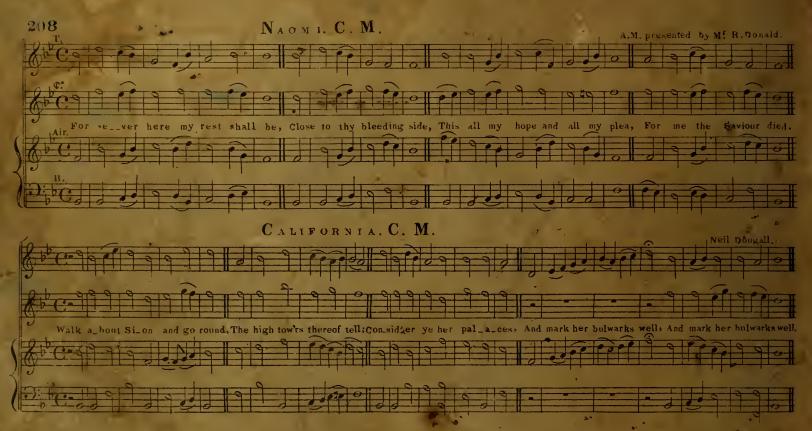












THE END.

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